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ABSTRACT

In February 1942 (two months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii) President Franklin Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief, issued Executive Order 9066 to relocate all persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, inland and away from the Pacific military zone. The Order was to prevent espionage and to protect persons of Japanese descent from harm from individuals with strong anti-Japanese attitudes. Roosevelt's Order affected 117,000 people of Japanese descent, two-thirds of them native-born U.S. citizens. Between 1943 and 1944, the government assembled a combat unit of Japanese Americans for the European theater. The unit gained fame as the most highly decorated of the War. As World War II drew to a close, the relocation camps were slowly evacuated. The internment of persons of Japanese ancestry during this period sparked constitutional and political debates. This lesson features primary source documents focusing on Japanese relocation during World War II. The lesson relates to the First (right to petition the government for a redress of grievances), Fourth (right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure), and Fifth (Americans will not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law) Amendments to the Constitution. The lesson correlates to the National History Standards and the National Standards for Civics and Government. The 20 primary source documents in the lesson consist of 17 photographs, the executive order, a final evacuation report, and a transcript. The lesson provides historical background (with seven resources); and suggests diverse teaching activities for implementation, including presentations, class discussion, and student research projects. Appended are a written document analysis worksheet, a photograph analysis worksheet, and the documents. (BT)

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National Archives and Records Administration

THE CONSTITUTION COMMUNITY

The Great Depression and World War II (1929-1945)

Documents and Photographs Related to Japanese Relocation During World War II

SO 033 601

By Douglas Perry

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The Constitution Community is a partnership between classroom teachers and education specialists from the National Archives and Records Administration. We are developing lessons and activities that address constitutional issues, correlate to national academic standards, and encourage the analysis of primary source documents. The lessons that have been developed are arranged according to historical era.

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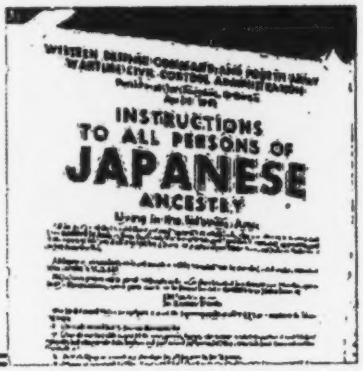
Documents and Photographs Related to Japanese Relocation During World War II



Constitutional Connection

This lesson relates to the First , Fourth , and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. The Fourth Amendment upholds the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. The Fifth Amendment guarantees that Americans will not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The First Amendment ensures Americans the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

This lesson correlates to the National History Standards.

Era 8 -The Great Depression and World War II (1929-1945)

- **Standard 3C** -Demonstrate the understanding of the effects of World War II at home.

This lesson correlates to the National Standards for Civics and Government.

Standard I.C.2. -Explain the various purposes served by constitutions.

Standard IV.B.2. -Evaluate, take, and defend positions on foreign policy issues in light of American national interests, values, and principles.

Standard IV.B.1. -Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues regarding personal rights.

Standard IV.B.1. -Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues regarding political rights.

Cross-curricular Connections

Share this lesson with your colleagues who teach English, Government, and American Studies.

List of Documents

1."Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942. (page 1) (page 2) (page 3) (page 4) (page 5) (page 6) (page 7) (page 8)

2. Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2. (cover) (page 3) (page 4) (page 5) (page 6) (page 7) (page 8) (page 9) (page 10) (page 11) (page 12) (page 13) (page 14) (page 15) (page 16) (page 17) (page 18) (page 19) (page 20) (page 21) (page 22) (page 23) (page 24)

3. Transcript of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin Roosevelt, February 19, 1942. Available from The University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Arizona at http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/images/jpamer/execordr.html

All of the following documents are photographs:

4. Posting of Exclusion Order at First and Front Streets in San Francisco, California, directing removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the first section in San Francisco to be affected by the evacuation.

5. Thank You Note in "Little Tokyo" in Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. K. Tseri have closed their drugstore in preparation for the forthcoming evacuation from their home and business.

6. Merchandise Sale in San Francisco, California. Customers buy merchandise in a store operated by a proprietor of Japanese ancestry during a pre-evacuation sale. Evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war.

7. Children Pledge Allegiance to the Flag in San Francisco, California, at Raphael Weill Public School. Children in families of Japanese ancestry were evacuated with their parents and will be housed for the duration in War Relocation Authority centers where facilities will be provided for them to continue their education.

8. Family in Front of Farmhouse in Mountain View, California. Members of the Shibuya family are pictured at their home before evacuation. The father and the mother were born in Japan and came to this country in 1904. At that time the father had $60 in cash and a basket of clothes. He later built a prosperous business of raising select varieties of

chrysanthemums which he shipped to Eastern markets under his own trade name. Six children in the family were born in the United States.

9. Manager of a Large Farm in Stockton, California. Henry T. Futamachi (left), superintendent of a 1,300-acre mechanized ranch, discusses agricultural problems with the ranch owner, John B. MacKinley. Before evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, Futamachi, 45, was paid $4,000 a year and bonuses. He came to this country 28 years ago with his father. Evacuees will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war.

10. Packing Up in San Francisco, California. Dave Tatsuno rereads notes he compiled while he was a student at the University of California where he was graduated in 1936. Tatsuno, with his two-year-old son at his side, is packing his possessions at 2625 Buchanan Street, prior to evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry. Evacuees will be housed at War Relocation Authority centers for the duration. (This is the caption as it appeared on the photograph. According to the 1942 Polk Directory for San Francisco, the correct address is 1625 Buchanan.)

11. Registration in San Francisco, California. Residents of Japanese ancestry file forms containing personal data, two days before evacuation, at a Wartime Civil Control Administration station.

12. Waiting for Evacuation in San Francisco, California. With baggage stacked, residents of Japanese ancestry await a bus at the Wartime Civil Control Administration station, 2020 Van Ness Avenue, as part of the first group of 664 to be evacuated from San Francisco on April 6, 1942. Evacuees will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration.

13. Wartime Civil Control Station in San Francisco, California. Japanese family heads and persons living alone form a line outside the station located in the Japanese American Citizens League Auditorium at 2031 Bush Street, to appear for "processing" in response to Civilian Exclusion Order Number 20.

14. Sorting Baggage at Minidoka in Eden, Idaho. Baggage belonging to evacuees from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, is sorted and trucked to owners in their barrack apartments.

15. Barracks Assigned at Minidoka in Eden, Idaho. Newly arrived evacuees from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, are registered and assigned barrack apartments at this War Relocation Authority center.

16. The Hirano Family, left to right, George, Hisa, and Yasbei with picture of a United States serviceman. Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona.

17. High School Campus at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Classes are housed in tarpaper-covered, barrack-style buildings originally designed as living quarters for the evacuees.

18. Poster Crew at Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming. The poster crew turns out fire and safety posters, announcements for public gatherings and dances, and some general instructions.

19. Court Session at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. The court is composed of seven judges selected from the residents and appointed by the project director. They preside over infractions of center regulations andordinary civil court cases.

20. Coal Crew at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. It takes approximately four carloads of coal a day to provide heat for residents at this Wyoming relocation center during the cold winter months. Here a crew of men load trucks from the coal gondola for delivery to barracks.

Historical Background

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared that the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, would live in infamy. The attack launched the United States fully into the two theaters of the world war. Prior to Pearl Harbor, the United States had been involved in the European war only by supplying England and other antifascist countries of Europe with the munitions of war.

The attack on Pearl Harbor also launched a rash of fear about national security, especially on the West Coast. In February 1942, just two months after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt as commander-in-chief, issued Executive Order 9066, which had the effect of relocating all persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, inland, outside of the Pacific military zone. The objectives of the order were to prevent espionage and to protect persons of Japanese descent from harm at the hands of Americans who had strong anti-Japanese attitudes.

In Washington and Oregon, the eastern boundary of the military zone was an imaginary line along the rim of the Cascade Mountains; this line continued down the spine of California from north to south. From that line to the Pacific coast, the military restricted zones in those three states were defined.

Roosevelt's order affected 117,000 people of Japanese descent, two-thirds of whom were native-born citizens of the United States. The Issei were the first generation of Japanese in this country; the Nisei were the second generation, numbering 70,000 American citizens at the time of internment. Within weeks, all persons of Japanese ancestry--whether citizens or enemy aliens, young or old, rich or poor--were ordered to assembly centers near their homes. Soon they were sent to permanent relocation centers outside the restricted military zones.

For example, persons of Japanese ancestry in western Washington State were removed to the assembly center at the Puyallup Fairgrounds near Tacoma. From Puyallup to Pomona, internees found that a cowshed at a fairgrounds or a horse stall at a racetrack was home for several months before they were transported to a permanent wartime residence.

Relocation centers were situated many miles inland, often in remote and desolate locales. Sites included Tule Lake, California; Minidoka, Idaho; Manzanar, California; Topaz, Utah; Jerome, Arkansas; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Poston, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; and Rohwer, Arkansas.

As four or five families with their sparse collections of clothing and possessions squeezed into and shared tar-papered barracks, life took on some familiar routines of socializing and school. However, eating in common facilities and having limited opportunities for work interrupted other social and cultural patterns. Persons who became troublesome were sent to a special camp at Tule Lake, California, where dissidents were housed.

In 1943 and 1944 the government assembled a combat unit of Japanese Americans for the European theater. It became the 442d Regimental Combat Team and gained fame as the most highly decorated of World War II. Their military record bespoke their patriotism.

As the war drew to a close, the relocation centers were slowly evacuated. While some persons of Japanese ancestry returned to their home towns, others sought new surroundings. For example, the Japanese American community of Tacoma, Washington, had been sent to three different centers; only 30 percent returned to Tacoma after the war. Japanese Americans from Fresno had gone to Manzanar; 80 percent returned to their hometown.

The internment of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II sparked constitutional and political debate. In the 1940s, three men--Hirabayashi, Korematsu, and Endo--challenged the constitutionality of the relocation and curfew orders. All three received negative judgments from the Supreme Court. Some people refer to the relocation centers as concentration camps; others view internment as an unfortunate episode, but a military necessity. During the Reagan-Bush years Congress moved toward the passage of Public Law 100-383 in 1988 which acknowledged the injustice of the internment, apologized for it, and provided a $20,000 cash payment to each person who was interned.

One of the most stunning ironies in this episode of American civil liberties was articulated by an internee who, when told that the Japanese were put in those camps for their own protection, countered "If we were put there for our protection, why were the guns at the guard towers pointed inward, instead of outward?"

Resources

Manzanar (New York: Times Books, 1988), with photographs by Ansel Adams and commentary by John Hersey, provides a stunning portrait of a camp.

Farewell to Manzanar (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1973), is an easy-to-read memoir by Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James D. Houston of Japanese American experience during and after the World War II internment.

Nisei Daughter (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1979), a memoir by Monica Sone, and *Obasan* (Boston: D.R. Godine, 1982), a novel by Joy Kogawa, capture the prewar, wartime, and postwar life of Japanese Americans.

Bill Hosokawa's *Nisei: The Quiet Americans* (New York: W. Morrow, 1969), Roger Daniels' *Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1993), Page Smith's *Democracy on Trial: Japanese American Evacuation and Relocation in World War II* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995), and a portion of Ronald Takaki's *A Different Mirror : A History of Multicultural America* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1993) provide a historical look at internment.

A few stories of Nisei and their reactions to internment can be found in Studs Terkel's *The Good War : An Oral History of World War Two* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1984) and Tom Brokaw's *The Greatest Generation* (New York: Random House, 1998).

A novel, *Snow Falling on Cedars* , by David Guterson (San Diego: Harcourt Brace, 1994), set in the Puget Sound area of the Pacific Northwest, gives an account of life and tensions before, during, and after World War II as cultural values clash in a love story about a Caucasian man and a woman of Japanese ancestry.

A recent novel, *The Climate of the Country* by Marnie Mueller (Willimantic, CT: Curbstone Press, 1999), is based on the author's experience of living with her father, a Caucasian, who was interned as a conscientious objector.

Teaching Activities

Reading

1. Direct students to read about World War II and the internment of persons of Japanese descent in their textbooks. For further background on the U.S. entrance into the war, analyze President Roosevelt's December 8, 1941, speech. The National Archives has developed a lesson plan for this famous speech located at http://www.nara.gov/education/teaching/fdr/infamy.html

Document Analysis

2. Provide students with additional information about the decision to intern persons of Japanese descent from the Historical Background essay, the text of the conference between DeWitt and Rowe (Document 1), and the Final Report (Document 2). Provide each student with a copy of the text of Executive Order 9066. Direct students to read the text and lead the class in a discussion of the document using the Written Document Analysis Worksheet or the following questions: What type of document is it? What is the date of the document? Who wrote the document? What is the purpose of the document? What information in the document helps you understand why it was written? What additional questions does the document prompt?

3. Explain to students that as a result of Executive Order 9066, Japanese Americans were notified and quickly relocated to internment camps. Divide students into five different groups: Notification Part A, Notification Part B, Relocation, Relocation Center Part A, and Relocation Center Part B. Distribute three copies of the Photograph Analysis Worksheet and Documents 4-6 to the Notification Part A group; three copies of the Photograph Analysis Worksheet and Documents 7-9 to the Notification Part B group; four copies of the Photograph Analysis Worksheet and Documents 10-13 to the Relocation group; three copies of the Photograph Analysis Worksheet and Documents 14-16 to the Relocation Part A group; and four copies of the Photograph Analysis Worksheet and Documents 17-20 to the Relocation Part B group. Instruct the student groups to complete one worksheet for each photograph. Ask a volunteer from each group to describe the group's set of photographs to the class and explain what the documents reveal about internment.

Dramatic Presentations

4. Direct each group from Activity 3 to write a dialogue and present it in front of their classmates.

Students in the Notification Part A group could create a dialogue between members of a family that for 25 years has owned a business. The family might be docile in its acceptance of Executive Order 9066 or angry and antagonistic toward the implications of the order. Both responses could occur within the family.

Students in the Notification Part B group could create a dialogue between the parents and two children shown in the photograph of Raphael Weill Public School, San Francisco, in which the children ask some poignant questions about relocation. Students in this group could also create a dialogue between the parents and older children of the Shibuya or Futamachi families as they discuss their options in response to Executive Order 9066.

Students in the Relocation group could create a dialogue between an old man (in his early 80s) and a young woman (high school age) who are discussing their futures as they look toward the inevitable internment at a relocation center; or between two adult neighbors who are discussing the practical aspects of getting their families organized for the move; or between two adult neighbors who are discussing the injustice of being removed from home and workplace.

Students in the Relocation Center Part A group could create a dialogue between two high-school-aged Japanese Americans in a relocation center who are discussing the confusion in their lives caused by internment.

Students in the Relocation Center Part B group could create a dialogue between members of the Hirano family and another relocated family who are discussing patriotism and relocation policy.

Class Discussion

5. After each dialogue in Activity 4 is presented, lead the class in a follow-up discussion. Ask students: In what way were the constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry violated during World War II? What sacrifices did Americans of Japanese ancestry have to make? Did these sacrifices help to ensure liberty worldwide?

Research

6. Inform students that in 1948 Congress passed a law that reimbursed internees for property losses and that 40 years later Congress awarded restitution payments of $20,000 to each survivor of the camps through the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (H.R. 442). Direct students to conduct research on these two acts of Congress using library and Internet resources. Ask them to locate three different sources, list bibliographic information about each, indicate whether the sources were in favor or against the reparations, and explain how they can tell. Next, ask students to write a one-page position paper expressing their thoughts on the legislative acts.

Note: The text of H.R. 442 is available by searching the Library of Congress's Thomas Website located at http://thomas.loc.gov/bss/d100query.html

7. Tell students that at the time of relocation, three individuals legally challenged the constitutionality of the relocation and curfew orders. Divide students into three groups. Assign the first group to research the court case of Gordon Hirabayashi, the second group to research the court case of Fred Korematsu, and the third group to research the court case of Mitsuye Endo. Ask a volunteer from each group to report to the class about the case, explaining who was involved, the arguments presented, and the results. Lead a class discussion comparing the arguments presented in the court cases with the purpose of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (H.R. 442).

The documents included in this project are from the records of the U. S. District Court, Northern District of California, and Record Group 210, Records of the War Relocation Authority. They are available online through the National Archives Information Locator (NAIL) database [http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html], control numbers NRHS-21-DCSF-CRIMCAS-27635-10EXHIB(DOCK39L,
NRHS-21-DCSF-CRIMCAS-27635-8EXHIB(DOCK39D,
NWDNS-210-G-A39,
NWDNS-210-G-A1,
NWDNS-210-G-A65,
NWDNS-210-G-A78,
NWDNS-210-G-A60,
NWDNS-210-G-A53,
NWDNS-210-G-A62,
NWDNS-210-G-A81,
NWDNS-210-G-A92,
NWDNS-210-G-A530,

NWDNS-210-G-D87,
NWDNS-210-G- D92,
NWDNS-210-CC-S(26C),
NWDNS-210-G-B555,
NWDNS-210-G-E91,
NWDNS-210-G-B571,
NWDNS-210-G-E107.
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This article was written by Douglas Perry, a teacher at Gig Harbor High School in Gig Harbor, WA.

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Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

___ Newspaper	___ Map	___ Advertisement
___ Letter	___ Telegram	___ Congressional record
___ Patent	___ Press release	___ Census report
___ Memorandum	___ Report	___ Other

2. UNIQUE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

___ Interesting letterhead	___ Notations
___ Handwritten	___ "RECEIVED" stamp
___ Typed	___ Other
___ Seals	

3. DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT: _____

4. AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT: _____

POSITION (TITLE): _____

5. FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN? _____

_____

6. DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Why do you think this document was written?

_____

_____

C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

_____

_____

D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written:

_____

_____

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

_____

_____

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Photograph Analysis Worksheet

Step 1. Observation
A. Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

B. Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES

Step 2. Inference
Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

_____
_____
_____

Step 3. Questions
A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

_____
_____

B. Where could you find answers to them?

_____
_____

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HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

1 copy of this removed

4 January 1942

Present?
Prefer CG -
G-2 & 1B - Rowe
Bendetsen

Conference in Office of General DeWitt:

KRR

General, it wasn't so much telling you, as the Attorney General wanted me to come out here to see what we could do. I thought we could just talk about the general problems- - - -

Well, here's the situation. I might say that we are at war and this area—8 states—has been designated as the theatre of operations. I have approximately 240,000 men at my disposal including Alaska. Of course, my Command extends from Dutch Harbor to the Mexican border. There are two threats that we have to face, and they are serious threats. First, the presence of approximately 288,000 enemy aliens — or alien enmies — which we have to watch. Of the two threats, I am concerned with their seriousness to the large number of very important defense installations and factories on the coast. Not necessarily the Navy yards, but primarily the aircraft factories — Boeing up north, and a large number in the San Diego and Los Angeles area. We are holding a large number of troops for the protection of these installations. The threat is a constant one, and it is getting to be more dangerous all the time. I have little confidence that the enemy aliens are law-abiding or loyal in any sense of the word. Some of them, yes; many, no. Particularly the Japanese. I have no confidence in their loyalty whatsoever. I am speaking now of the native born Japanese- - - 117,000—and 42,000 in California alone. In order to meet that threat, we have got to do two things. We have got to be able to enter their homes and premises, search and seize immediately without waiting for normal processes of the law—obtaining a search warrant to make an arrest. So much of the President's Proclamation, Paragraph 4f?, Section 4 has been implemented only so far as pertains to radios and cameras. What I want, Mr. Rowe, are two things: The centralization of authority . . . . . under the President's Proclamation. . . . . the centralization of authority in the FBI, to search, enter, and arrest without going to the United States Attorney for a warrant every time. . . . . In other words, blanket authority.

That is something I didn't know about. It is beyond my power to say that. That is a legal problem that would have to be a matter of policy with the Attorney General.

. . . . . and full implementation of the President's proclamation. If we locate—the FCC or ourselves through our Intelligence—we locate a sending or receiving set, we want to act at once. There has got to be complete and accurate registration. . . . There is a registration that was made by the Immigration Service but which apparently is very incomplete. The registration has got to be of a character that is of some value. . . . . a picture of the man, thumb prints, his travel to be restricted, and to keep track of him at all times. I want to go in and search the house or residence and premises of every alien beginning with the Japanese right now. . . . . .

EXHIBIT
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Document 1: ."Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 1.

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Page 2. Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42

I have a list of those we have reason to suspect of pro-Axis activities who are dangerous, but I appreciate the fact that those discrepancies. . . .Now, you are the Attorney General, .. do that. It is hopeless to do it any other way.

I'll tell you, General, there is a lot of preparation has to be made to do a thing like that . . . . .What we . . .

What we are doing now with the alien registration: We have got a committee working. We have got to have an enemy alien registration. I can't guarantee how soo that will be done. The preliminary work has been done . . . .The FBI had a report on that last December, 1940. . . . .We have got men working on it and ought to have at least the whole plan worked out in another week. Unfortunately we are unable to report much progress. . . . . .I don't think there will be any argument on it.

. . . .
. . . .

I think we have got...how many alien enemies have we got, 1,800,000?

Something like that.

That, I gather, was the orginal alien registration?

It was the national registration. We want to break it down into ..... so in California you would have a complete list of everyone here, and it has got to be kept up to date. Now, I had hoped that that might all be done. Now let's see, what you are .....

We can go ahead at it here.

Where would you get your lists? How would you go about it? You would have to plan to require all enemy aliens within an area to report at certain places at certain specified times, and then we would have to — I don't presume all of them would do it — and then we would have to go out after them and make all Japanese in the community show who he is . . . . .we would have to keep after it and go out after them. We can't fool around.

We have to do something; we are getting nowhere now. Now, a case came up yesterday at Willapa Bay, where the Japanese occupying ahouse out on the wharf and who are known to be enemy aliens, and the FBI couldn't take action.

- - -Commanding General there, isn't he?

Well, I have received no report from him.

How much authority do you have under military law in the theater of operations?

I have no authority other than that under the President's proclamation, and that doesn't give me any authority except in Alaska.....But I have no authority under

Document 1: ."Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 2.

Page 3. Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42

the rules and regulations prescribed by the Attorney General under the President's proclamation for the continental United States other than to go to the Attorney General, through the FBI, and get a warrant, and then I have to show reason.

I don't see any solution except having your registration. I just don't see where you would get a list.

I don't see any solution now in such a case other than for the President to delegate authority to the Secretary of War and let him delegate it to me and let the FBI and other agencies concerned function with me and let me go ahead.

I think I can get something done; I can start to do something now.

Where would you get your aliens? Would you have a registration?

. . . .I hope to lay the groundwork within a week. We can take the registration that has now been started by the Immigration Service.

That is just in this district. Now, in the other districts we don't hold . . .

United States Attorney Districts?

No, that is an Immigration District. This district in which Wickson is in charge, Northern California-Sierra Nevada, they have index cards, alphabetically. There are long sheets that are sent out from Washington which I haven't seen which are, I understand, by localities, communities of 10,000 and over, and of scattered units as they call them. Now, they have sheets on Japs, Italians, and other aliens, But Wickson is under the impression that they are not accurate, as I explained to you. There are 3,000 Germans pictured and just 1,000 Italians, which we know just can't be right.

No, in California alone there are 100,000 Germans, 100,000 Italians, and ? 33,500 Japs. That is of the census. Now there is another thing about this registration. We would keep them separate from the .....

....
....

Oh, no, you couldn't do this in a week. You could start within a week.

It doesn't mean a thing, Mr. Rowe, that a Jap has turned in a receiving and transmitting set. If he thinks he has, at least in his own mind, satisfied the Americans by turning in one set, he could still have another. I am perfectly willing if I can get the authority ..... to undertake that provided the agencies that are now concerned with it—the local police, the FBI, county and state police, and FCC and the Immigration Service will be willing to work with me.

Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 3.

Page 4. Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42

Can you say how you would do it?

No, I haven't talked it over with the FBI—I haven't thought it out, but I believe I would start first with the registration list—at least we know where they are now. That would be a start. I have to get something done. We are liable to wake up any morning, any day, to find on a small scale that . . . . . I have no reason to believe that the troops I have now and the numbers I now have are going to be left in my command. I hope so. I would be very happy to see a large number of them go to the west. I am disturbed about it and I am anxious to see some activity being done right now. . . . .There are a lot of Filipinos in the State, too.

Now, what kind of authority would you have to have to do that?

. . . . . .executive authority would be . . . .

Would you have to have legislature in order to bring about a registration?

The theatre Commander here, if we had the other authority in question, could go ahead with the registration as a military measure.

Much is unintelligible here.

I just got a report here, General, that the mother and sister of one of these men was arrested yesterday in Los Angeles in possession of a revolver, rifle and other arms, a short-wave radio, and a red blinker, in a Japanese hotel in Los Angeles.

Well, General, what do you expect would happen by registration?

I think we will be able to control them. By requiring those people to carry the registration car on their person, restrict their movements, I expect to be able to control them.

And there is those that won't abide by the registration.....But after the registration what would your thoughts be on raiding them?

Well, I would raid anytime I felt it was necessary. Any time I got any information of suspicion.

We have been working on the spot-raiding proposition and it is frankly getting awfully close to the line.....

Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 4.

Page 5. Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42

We have lots of aliens who are perfectly loyal who are not American citizens, and some . . . . . .but it is pretty hard to separate the sheep from the goats. In other words, it is something we can't temporize on. I think we have waited too long.

I know we have waited too long.

Well, I think the thing to do is to go after the other authority. I know I make mistakes, but if I am . . . . .

Do you think there would be any difference in a case where you have an alien enemy residing in a house owned or controlled by a citizen? Could you not apprehend that person on an ordinary warrant that you would have for searching a house?

. . .
. . .

Well, as an incident , of course, in carrying out a warrant that you have for apprehension, could you not search for contraband?

We are inclined to think there is quite a difference—quite an argument on that. There are two different forms. I don't know if you know of them.

Yes, I am familiar with them.

We do think there is that distinction of going into a citizen'shouse to search for an alien. We don't want to go to court. . . . . .If you go to court you have to show your reason.....

The Department is prepared to do all the spot-raiding you want.

When we talk about spot-raiding, I don't look on spot-raiding as 75 raids at one time. I look at spot-raiding as individual instances. In my discussion with you yesterday, your view of spot-raiding was that we would hit 50 or 75 places at one time with the view of seeing what we could find. My reply to him, General, was that that did not, in my mind, meet your desire, because you . . . . .haven't got complete coverage.

Are you going to adher to that "on probable cause". . . .before you can get a warrant?

Reasonable cause.

What constitutes reasonable cause? We have asked the United States Attorney whether the fact that a man is an enemy alien is probable cause and he said no.

I am afraid that it true.

Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 5.

Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42.

I have reason to believe that there isn't a ship leaving that they don't know about.

Well, we know that. We have contacted them _____ _____, infact we have seen them.

Passage not understood.

We have actually sunk ships. There is no question about them being out there. There are 3 things that can happen on this coast from the direct standpoint: the shelling of any one of our _____, a raid _____

Passage not understood.

You will never get to the heart of this thing until I get authority to go after it and tackle it.

Passage not understood.

But I don't care. I have got my responsibility placed upon me now....

Long passage not understood.

Here is a practical problem. In the Monterey Area I have had men out all night working on this thing. I haven't gotten a report yet as to what they have found_____ _____so I can find that station down there. They are going to spend time in there until we find something. We know something is there all right. Now, under the present setup we cannot go in to Joe Doakes house down there and search it, even if we think it is there unless we get a clearance, which is a process which is set up and we are abiding by that process. I think that is what the General wanted to get around so that when we are on the hot pursuit type of thing we can go in and that our reasonable cause at that time - I think that is what the General has in mind, isn't it General.

I can't do that. I am not permitted to do that and we are following absolutely the regulations.

We might have to have something like that after.....

Passage not understood.

True, we might be able to raise 100,000 aliens all at one time, but if we can the stuff is floating all over the place and even if we don't find anything but knock over 100 places it is going to make everybody burrow deeper and deeper, and the deeper they burrow the harder it is going to be for them to operate and just the threat, in my opinion, will half solve the problem, and half a solution is better than no solution at all.

Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 6.

Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42.

You might and you might not. It is a hypothetical thing. I would expect if I went in on my major subject, in other words if I knew that he had a real espionage agent, I wouldn't expect to find anything on him because he is too smart.

.....notice that we are coming in but there is also the other view point, on the other end of the cycle. If you went into every place, if you had the right to go into every place then you would at least have a full coverage. It goes back to that old problem we discussed yesterday; 999 of a thousand of those complaints don't mean anything, but that one - you have got to run over the thousand to get that one.

You will find a lot of that that is bound to be.....

Passage not intelligible.

One way to get to them is to_____ _____. There is a specific problem there _____. I personally am convinced that there is a portable sending set operating in the Monterey Bay area. I am pretty convinced that there is one operating in the Columbia River area. I would like somebody to have a means of blanket coverage to go out and catch that station. It is a hopeless setup ..... a monitor station. You hear it, you go to the _____, he is gone. We have had repeated evidence of that in the Monterey Bay area. I want to stop every car on the highway for a time and search it - every portable, movable thing there is. Now, whether we catch it or not we will put a stop to it. It happens that I am much more interested in stopping this thing than I am in catching them. I would like to catch them. Counter-espionage works on the principle of prevention. Now, is there a rapid, direct, legal way that I could get after this problem in the Monterey Bay area, a blanket way - to stop that one thing.

Passage not intelligible.

We could do it if they would give me that power, if they _____. That is the only way we are going to stop that. Every single ship that sails from the Columbia River since the outbreak of the war has been subjected to submarine attack, every one of them. That means to me only one thing, that there is a boat watching the _____system up there with communications with a submarine at sea.

Well, I am convinced that it is a big job, but we can solve it.

Passage not intelligible.

.....work it out and the War Department can take it over, why it is all right with me.

Long passage not intelligible.

Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 7.

Conference in General DeWitt's office. 1/4/42.

I have got to show probable cause. Suppose you have a concrete case, for instance, _____. I believe they have got it fixed on one of these small sets. I think they had a locator attached down here at Mountain View Ranch. Now, suppose you knew it was in the direction? ; would you have to go back to the United States Attorney. It is gone by that time. You have got to be able to have the man on the grounds and the only restriction on you should be that he has got to exercise his judgment. If there is an abuse, you have got to discipline him. You have got to have a man capable of doing the job on the ground, but you can't make him go back to the United States Attorney. By that time the radio is gone, so....

How much authority do you have.....

It depends on the emergency.

What's that? .

It depends on the emergency at the time. _____ I haven't any legal power to do anything under the President's proclamation.

I am just wondering how far along you ought to go from there.

I can see your point. .....to the authority, I wouldn't hesitate to do it in order to reduce the.....I would of course interfere for him, I think....

The United States is at war and war has been declared by Congress and any law that would stop the government from protecting itself from enemy action, I can't see.

I was wondering, from a financial standpoint. At the moment to guard the West Coast we want to protect what we have and to spend money for the building of additional facilities and _____ for defense. If anything happens down here to stop production, even a black out for a few hours, it is equivalent to one _____ of 15 planes.....But if anything should happen, an explosion, a wreck _____. I have very definite, specific instructions that it must not happen and I have done everything humanly possible.....

I wonder if we could do this. Let me come back and.....I can come back tomorrow.

All right.

You can call back to General Gullion.....All right. Suppose we do that. I am giving you no guarantee of what we can do but I

I think the sooner we get at it, the better.

All right. Suppose you do that and I will get it.

Thank you very much.

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Document 1: "Conference with General De Witt" at Office of Commanding General, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; January 4, 1942, page 8.

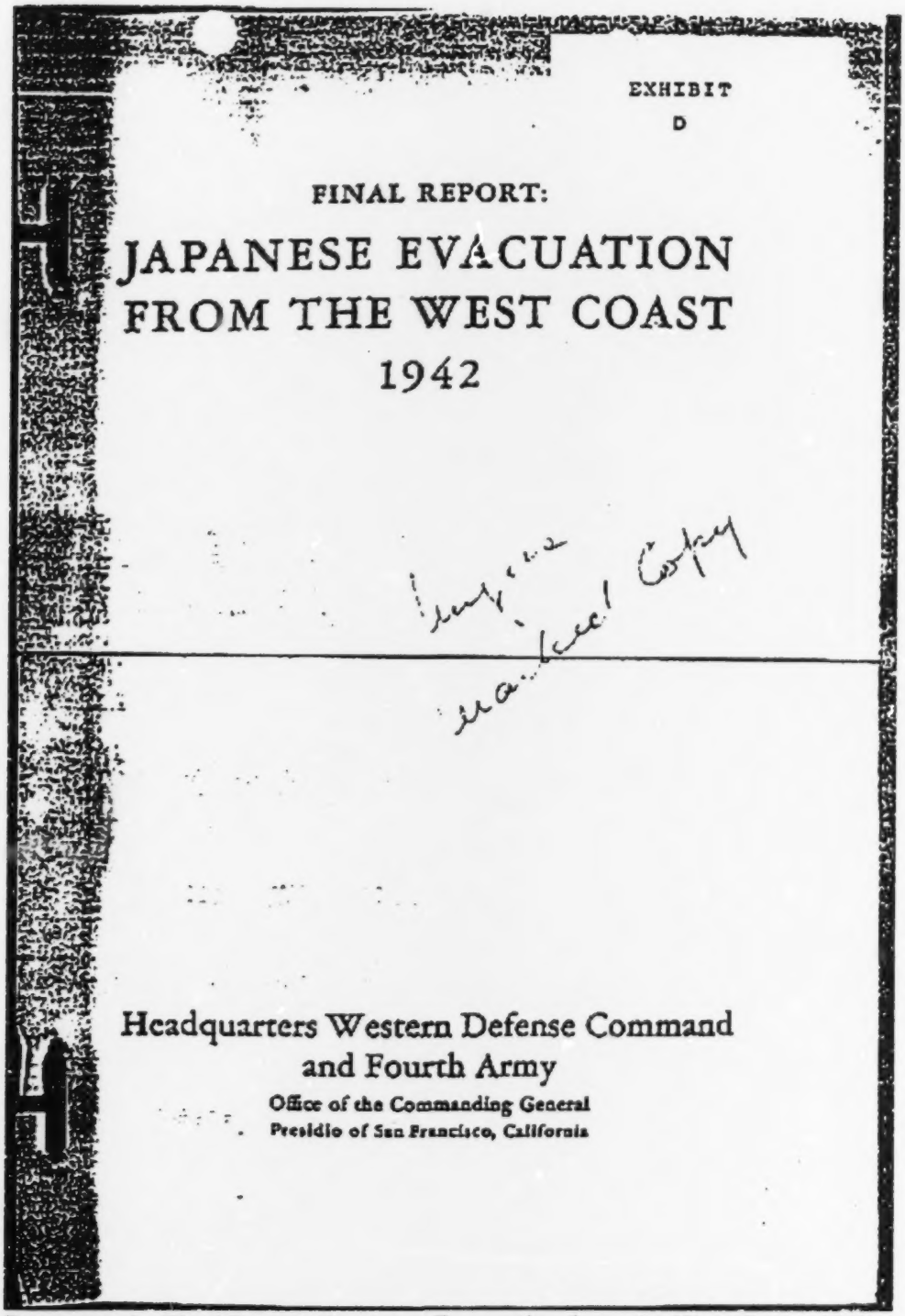

EXHIBIT
D

FINAL REPORT:

JAPANESE EVACUATION FROM THE WEST COAST 1942

Headquarters Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army

Office of the Commanding General
Presidio of San Francisco, California

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, cover.

CHAPTER I

Action Under Alien Enemy Proclamations

The ultimate decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast under Federal supervision was not made coincidentally with the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. It was predicated upon a series of intermediate decisions, each of which formed a part of the progressive development of the final decision. At certain stages of this development, various semi-official views were advanced proposing action less embracing than that which finally followed.

On December 7th and 8th, 1941, the President issued proclamations declaring all nationals and subjects of the nations with which we were at war to be enemy aliens. This followed the precedent of the last war, and was based upon the same statutory enactment which supported the proclamations of President Wilson in this regard. (See 50 U.S.C. 21.) By executive action, certain restrictive measures were applied against all enemy aliens on an equal basis. In continental United States, the Attorney General, through the Department of Justice, was charged with the enforcement and administration of these proclamations. Where necessary fully to implement his action, the Attorney General was assigned the responsibility of issuing administrative regulations. He was also given the authority to declare prohibited zones, to which enemy aliens were to be denied admittance or from which they were to be excluded in any case where the national security required. The possession of certain articles was declared by the proclamations to be unlawful, and these articles are described as contraband. Authority was granted for the internment of such enemy aliens as might be regarded by the Attorney General as dangerous to the national security if permitted to remain at large. In continental United States internment was left in any case to the discretion of the Attorney General.

On the night of December 7th and the days that followed, certain enemy aliens were apprehended and held in detention pending the determination whether to intern. Essentially, the apprehensions thus effected were based on lists of suspects previously compiled by the intelligence services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Military Intelligence Service. During the initial stages of this action, some 2,000 persons were apprehended. Japanese aliens were included in their number.

Beyond this, little was done forcefully to implement the presidential proclamations. No steps were taken to provide for the collection of contraband and no prohibited zones were proclaimed.

The Commanding General, during the closing weeks of December, requested that the War Department induce the Department of Justice to take vigorous action along the Pacific Coast. He sought steps looking toward the enforcement of the contraband prohibitions contained in the proclamations and toward the declaration of certain prohibited zones surrounding "vital installations" along the coast. The Commanding General had become convinced that the military security of the coast required these measures.

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Document 2. Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 3.

His conclusion was in part based upon the interception of unauthorized radio communications which had been identified as emanating from certain areas along the coast. Of further concern to him was the fact that for a period of several weeks following December 7th, substantially every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine. This seemed conclusively to point to the existence of hostile shore-to-ship (submarine) communication.

The Commanding General requested the War Department to send a representative, and to arrange with the Department of Justice for an officer of that agency to meet with him at San Francisco, in order to consider the situation "on the ground." His objective was to crystallize a program of forthright action to deal with subversive segments of the population. Preliminary to this, and primarily at the request of the Commanding General, a number of discussions had been held between War and Justice Department representatives in Washington, D. C. The Provost Marshal General, Major General Allen W. Gullion, the Assistant Secretary of War, Honorable John J. McCloy, the Chief of the Enemy Alien Control Unit, Department of Justice, Mr. Edward J. Ennis, and the Chief of the Aliens Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, participated in these meetings.

These conferences between War and Justice Department representatives in Washington were followed by the conference requested by the Commanding General in San Francisco. Mr. James Rowe, Jr., Assistant to the Attorney General, represented the Department of Justice. The Commanding General urged that the Justice Department provide for spot raids in various areas to determine the presence and possession of contraband; that it authorize the ready seizure of contraband, and adopt means for collecting and storing it. He further requested that the Attorney General declare prohibited zones surrounding certain coastal installations. These conferences continued over the period between January 2nd and 5th, 1942, and, as an outgrowth of these meetings, the Department of Justice agreed to a program of enforcement substantially as desired by the Commanding General, with certain important exceptions. These exceptions are described in an exchange of memoranda dated January 5, 1942, between the Commanding General and Mr. Rowe (Appendix to Chapter II *infra*).

The salient feature of the intended program was an agreement arranging for creation of prohibited zones. The Department of Justice agreed to declare prohibited zones surrounding vital installations and to provide for the exclusion from these zones of enemy aliens. The extent and location of these zones was to be determined on the basis of recommendations submitted by the Commanding General. At the conclusion of these conferences, identical memoranda were exchanged on January 6, 1942, between the Commanding General and the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. James Rowe, Jr., crystallizing the intermediate understandings which had been developed. These were:

> "Following is a summary of the principles applicable and procedure to be followed in the implementation of the proclamations of the President dated December 7th and 8th, 1941, and the instructions and regulations of the Attorney General, respecting alien enemies in the Western Theater of Operations. These principles and procedure

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were formulated in conference during the past week between Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Theater of Operations, Mr. James Rowe, special representative of the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. N. J. L. Pieper, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Major Karl R. Bendetsen, J.A.G.D., Office of the Provost Marshal General.

"1. Restricted Areas: The Attorney General will designate restricted areas. He will entertain Army recommendations. He will require the Army to determine the exact description of each restricted area. What further requirements he will make will depend in large measure upon the nature of the area involved and the extent of alien enemy population in such area. Indications are that, should Army recommendations include areas in which there is resident a large number of alien enemies and evacuation will thereby be rendered necessary, he will also require the submission of detailed plans for evacuation and resettlement. The Army has expressed disinclination to compliance on its part with such a requirement for the reason that the Justice Department will undertake an alien enemy registration and will have in its possession all the information essential for planning purposes once the proposed restricted areas have been made known to that Department by the Army.

"2. Alien Enemy Registration: The Department of Justice is committed to an alien enemy registration with the least practicable delay. It is understood that registration will include provision for finger printing, photographing, and other information to be filed locally and probably with local police, as well as at a central office, such information to be compiled alphabetically, by nationality and race as well as geographical.

"3. Apprehensions: United States Attorneys have been or will be instructed to issue apprehension warrants upon application of the F.B.I. special agents in charge. F.B.I. agents in charge will entertain Army requests for apprehensions submitted in writing, or, if time does not permit, oral requests which shall be confirmed later in writing. In any case where an alien enemy is found in violation of any of the provisions of the proclamation or any part of the regulations of the Attorney General thereunder, he is subject to summary apprehension with or without a warrant. Presumably at least he is subject to summary apprehension by the Army as well as by the civil authorities. Example: A known alien enemy in possession of contraband is subject to summary apprehension without a warrant. Example: An alien enemy found within a restricted area without authority is subject to apprehension.

"In an emergency apprehensions may be made without a warrant.

"4. Searches and Seizures: A warrant authorizing the search of the premises of an alien enemy for the presence of contraband may be obtained merely on application to the United States Attorney. It is only necessary to support the issuance of such a warrant that it be stated that the premises are those of an alien enemy. In an emergency where the time is insufficient in which to procure a warrant, such premises may be searched without a warrant.

"5. Mixed Occupancy Dwellings: The search of mixed occupancy premises or dwellings may be by warrant only. In emergencies involving contraband such as radio transmitters, it may be necessary to keep the premises under surveillance while a search warrant is procured. As previously noted, however, in such an emergency an alien enemy's premises may be searched for contraband without a warrant.

"6. Multiple Searches: The term 'mass raid' will not be employed by the Attorney General. Instructions which have been or will be issued to United States Attorneys and to F.B.I. Special Agents will permit 'spot raids.' That is to say, if lists of known alien enemies with the addresses of each are prepared by the F.B.I. and warrants are requested to cover such lists, a search of all the premises involved may be undertaken simultaneously. Thus all of the alien enemy premises in a given area can be searched at the same moment.

"7. Much of the effective action will be facilitated by a complete registration. It is important that it go forward with dispatch. However, there should be no cessation

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 5.

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in the vigorous implementation of the President's proclamations regarding alien enemies. It appears that considerable progress of a clarifying nature has been made. Only actual application of the streamlined mechanics can establish whether there is need for further change in the principles to be applied and the procedure to be followed."

After a series of surveys made by the Commanding Generals of the several Western Defense Command sectors, the Commanding General submitted a number of recommendations calling for the establishment of 99 prohibited zones in the State of California, and two restricted zones. These were to be followed by similar recommendations pertaining to Arizona, Oregon, and Washington. Primarily, the prohibited zones in California surrounded various points along the California Coast, installations in the San Francisco Bay area, particularly along the waterfront, and in Los Angeles and San Diego. The recommendation as to California was transmitted by the Commanding General by letter dated January 21, 1942, was received from the Commanding General by the War Department on January 23, 1942, and was forwarded by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General on the same date.

In a series of press releases the Attorney General designated as prohibited zones the 99 areas recommended by the Commanding General in California.[1] Considerable evacuation thus was necessitated, but most of the enemy aliens concerned were able to take up residence in or near places adjacent to the prohibited zone. For example, a large prohibited zone followed the San Francisco waterfront area. Enemy aliens living in this section were required only to move elsewhere in San Francisco. Of course, only aliens of enemy nationality were affected, and no persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States were required to move under the program.

Although some problems were presented which required provision for individual assistance, essentially there was little of this involved. By arrangement with the Justice Department, the associated agencies of the Federal Security Agency were asked to lend assistance in unusually needy cases.

Mr. Tom C. Clark, then the West Coast representative of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department, supervised this phase of enemy alien control and coordinated all activities for the Justice Department. There was much conjecture that this was the forerunner of a general enemy alien evacuation. Mr. Clark and his Anti-Trust Division staff were deluged with inquiries and comments. Conflicting reports and rumors were rampant along the coast; public excitement in certain areas reached a high pitch, and much confusion characterized the picture. However, in essence, there was no substantial dislocation or disruption socially or economically of the affected groups.

[1] See footnote to letter of transmittal #7 and #11.

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 6.

CHAPTER II

Need for Military Control and for Evacuation

The Commanding General, meantime, prepared and submitted recommendations for the establishment of prohibited zones in Arizona, Oregon and Washington, similar to those he had prepared for California. Upon receipt of these supplemental recommendations, forwarded by the Secretary of War, the Attorney General declined to act until further study. In the case of Washington State, the recommended prohibited zone included virtually all of the territory lying west of the Cascades. A general enemy alien evacuation from this area would have been required. More than 9,500 persons would have been affected. No agency was then prepared to supervise or conduct a mass movement, and the Attorney General was not convinced of the necessity.

As early as January 5, however, the Commanding General pointed to the need for careful advanced planning to provide against such economic and social dislocations as might ensue from any necessary mass evacuation. This was made eminently clear in a memorandum dated January 5, 1942, from the Commanding General to Mr. Rowe, during their initial conference at San Francisco. The point was also established that the Army had no wish to assume any aspects of civil control if there were any means by which the necessary security measures could be taken through normal civilian channels. In order to trace clearly the developments which ultimately led to Executive Order No. 9066, and the establishment of military control, that memorandum is quoted in full at the end of this chapter.

The Department of Justice had indicated informally that it did not consider itself in a position to direct any enforced migrations. The Commanding General's recommendations for prohibited zones in Washington and Oregon were therefore viewed with particular concern by the Department. Not only did it feel that such action should be predicated on convincing evidence of the military necessity, it regarded the responsibility for collective evacuation as one not within its functions.

The Attorney General, on February 9, 1942, formally advised the Secretary of War, by letter, that he could not accept the recommendation of the Commanding General for the establishment of a zone prohibited to enemy aliens in the States of Washington and Oregon of the extent required by him. It is already noted, however, that the Department of Justice had previously adopted such recommendations in California. He stated in part:

> "Your recommendation of prohibited area for Oregon and Washington include the cities of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma and therefore contemplate a mass evacuation of many thousands * * *. No reasons were given for this mass evacuation * * * I understood that * * * Lieutenant General DeWITT has been requested to supply

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the War Department with further details and further material before any action is taken on these recommendations. I shall, therefore, await your further advice.

"* * * The evacuation * * * from this area would, of course, present a problem of very great magnitude. The Department of Justice is not physically equipped to carry out any mass evacuation. It would mean that only the War Department has the equipment and personnel to manage the task.

"The proclamations directing the Department of Justice to apprehend, and where necessary, evacuate alien enemies, do not, of course, include American citizens of the Japanese race. If they have to be evacuated, I believe that this would have to be done as a military necessity in these particular areas. Such action, therefore, should in my opinion, be taken by the War Department and not by the Department of Justice."

The Commanding General thereafter submitted a résumé of the military considerations which prompted his recommendation for a prohibited zone in Washington and Oregon embracing virtually the westerly half of those states. The Department of Justice, however, concluded that it was not in a position to undertake any mass evacuation, and declined in any event to administer such general civil control measures.

Meanwhile, the uncertainties of the situation became further complicated. The enforcement of contraband provisions was impeded by the fact that many Japanese aliens resided in premises owned by American-born persons of Japanese ancestry. The Department of Justice had agreed to authorize its special field agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to undertake spot raids without warrant to determine the possession of arms, cameras and other contraband by Japanese, but only in those premises occupied *exclusively* by enemy aliens. The search of mixed occupancy premises or dwellings had not been authorized except by warrant only. (See Memo 1/3/42 at end of this chapter.)

In the Monterey area in California a Federal Bureau of Investigation spot raid made about February 12, 1942, found more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition and many rifles, shotguns and maps of all kinds. These raids had not succeeded in arresting the continuance of illicit signaling. Most dwelling places were in the mixed occupancy class and could not be searched promptly upon receipt of reports. It became increasingly apparent that adequate security measures could not be taken unless the Federal Government placed itself in a position to deal with the whole problem.

The Pacific Coast had become exposed to attack by enemy successes in the Pacific. The situation in the Pacific theatre had gravely deteriorated. There were hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions. Signaling was often observed at premises which could not be entered without a warrant because of mixed occupancy. The problem required immediate solution. It called for the application of measures not then in being.[1]

Further, the situation was fraught with danger to the Japanese population itself. The combination of spot raids revealing hidden caches of contraband, the attacks on coastwise shipping, the interception of illicit radio transmissions, the nightly observation of visual signal lamps from constantly changing locations,

[1] It is interesting to note that following the evacuation, interceptions of suspicious or unidentified radio signals and shore-to-ship signal lights were virtually eliminated and attacks on outbound shipping from west coast ports appreciably reduced.

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 8.

and the success of the enemy offensive in the Pacific, had so aroused the public along the West Coast against the Japanese that it was ready to take matters into its own hands. Press and periodical reports of the public attitudes along the West Coast from December 7, 1941, to the initiation of controlled evacuation clearly reflected the intensity of feeling. Numerous incidents of violence involving Japanese and others occurred; many more were reported but were subsequently either unverified or were found to be cumulative.

To return again for the moment to the situation confronting the Commanding General. When the Attorney General advised that his Department was not in a position to declare as prohibited to enemy aliens the extensive areas recommended for such action in Oregon and Washington, he did not thereby establish the need for military control. It had become apparent that even those measures would not have satisfied the military necessities facing the Commanding General. For, by these means, no control would have been exerted over nearly two-thirds of the total Japanese population. Only about one-third were aliens, subject to enemy alien regulations.

Because of the ties of race, the intense feeling of filial piety and the strong bonds of common tradition, culture and customs, this population presented a tightly-knit racial group. It included in excess of 115,000 persons deployed along the Pacific Coast. Whether by design or accident, virtually always their communities were adjacent to very vital shore installations, war plants, etc. While it was believed that some were loyal, it was known that many were not. It was impossible to establish the identity of the loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was not that there was insufficient time in which to make such a determination; it was simply a matter of facing the realities that a positive determination could not be made, that an exact separation of the "sheep from the goats" was unfeasible.

It could not be established, of course, that the location of thousands of Japanese adjacent to strategic points verified the existence of some vast conspiracy to which all of them were parties. Some of them doubtless resided there through mere coincidence. It seemed equally beyond doubt, however, that the presence of others was not mere coincidence. It was difficult to explain the situation in Santa Barbara County, for example, by coincidence alone.

Throughout the Santa Maria Valley in that County, including the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe, every utility, air field, bridge, telephone and power line or other facility of importance was flanked by Japanese. They even surrounded the oil fields in this area. Only a few miles south, however, in the Santa Ynez Valley, lay an area equally as productive agriculturally as the Santa Maria Valley and with lands equally available for purchase and lease, but without any strategic installations whatever. There were no Japanese in the Santa Ynez Valley.

Similarly, along the coastal plain of Santa Barbara County from Gaviota south, the entire plain, though narrow, had been subject to intensive cultivation. Yet, the only Japanese in this area were located immediately adjacent to such widely separated points as the El Capitan Oil Field, Elwood Oil Field, Summerland Oil Field, Santa Barbara airport and Santa Barbara lighthouse and harbor entrance. There were no Japanese on the equally attractive lands between these

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points. In the north end of the county is a stretch of open beach ideally suited for landing purposes, extending for 15 or 20 miles, on which almost the only inhabitants were Japanese.

Such a distribution of the Japanese population appeared to manifest something more than coincidence. In any case, it was certainly evident that the Japanese population of the Pacific Coast was, as a whole, ideally situated with reference to points of strategic importance, to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them have been inclined to do so.

There were other very disturbing indications that the Commanding General could not ignore. He was forced to consider the character of the Japanese colony along the coast. While this is neither the place nor the time to record in detail significant pro-Japanese activities in the United States, it is pertinent to note some of these in passing. Research has established that there were over 124 separate Japanese organizations along the Pacific Coast engaged, in varying degrees, in common pro-Japanese purposes. This number does not include local branches of parent organizations, of which there were more than 310.

Research and co-ordination of information had made possible the identification of more than 100 parent fascistic or militaristic organizations in Japan which have had some relation, either direct or indirect, with Japanese organizations or individuals in the United States. Many of the former were parent organizations of subsidiary or branch organizations in the United States and in that capacity directed organizational and functional activities. There was definite information that the great majority of activities followed a line of control from the Japanese government, through key individuals and associations to the Japanese residents in the United States.

That the Japanese associations, as organizations, aided the military campaigns of the Japanese Government is beyond doubt. The contributions of these associations towards the Japanese war effort had been freely published in Japanese newspapers throughout California.[2]

The extent to which Emperor worshiping ceremonies were attended could not have been overlooked. Many articles appearing in issues of Japanese language newspapers gave evidence that these ceremonies had been directed toward the stimulation of "burning patriotism" and "all-out support of the Japanese Asiatic Co-Prosperity Program."

Numerous Emperor worshiping ceremonies had been held. Hundreds of Japanese attended these ceremonies, and it was an objective of the sponsoring organization to encourage one hundred per cent attendance. For example, on

[2] Some of these newspaper items are as follows:
"March 13, 1941. Thirty-two bales of rice were shipped to Japan through the Japanese Consulate General and were contributed by Japanese Associations of Fresno County, Kern County, Delano and San Bernardino."
"July 6, 1941. Central California Japanese Association expresses the collection and transmission to the War Ministry of the sum of $3,303.91."
The Japanese Veterans Association was similarly engaged:
"March 26, 1941. It is announced that the War Veterans Associations in Japan, Germany and Italy, in keeping with the spirit of the Axis Treaty have formed joint and advisory committees to aid and establish the new world order. There are 3½ million veterans and reservists headed by General Imai who have pledged their cooperation to Axis aims."
(All quotations in this note taken from the Extension of the Testimony of the Attorney General of California given before the House of Representatives, Select Committee on National Defense Migration, pursuant to House Resolution 113, 77th Congress, San Francisco Hearings, part 29. Italics supplied.)

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 10.

February 11, 1940, at 7:00 P.M., the Japanese Association of Sacramento sponsored an Emperor worshiping ceremony in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Japan. Three thousand attended.

Another group of Japanese met on January 1, 1941, at Lindsay, California. They honored the 2,601st Year of the Founding of the Japanese Empire and participated in the annual reverence to the Emperor,[2] and bowed their heads toward Japan in order to indicate that they would be "* * * *ready to respond to the call of the mother country with one mind.* Japan is fighting to carry out our program of Greater Asiatic co-prosperity. Our fellow Japanese countrymen must be of one spirit and should endeavor to *unite our Japanese societies in this country* * * *."[3]

Evidence of the regular occurrence of Emperor worshiping ceremonies in almost every Japanese populated community in the United States had been discovered.

A few examples of the many Japanese associations extant along the Pacific Coast are described in the following passages:

The Hokubei Butoku Kai. The Hokubei Butoku Kai or Military Virtue Society of North America was organized in 1931 with headquarters at Alvarado, Alameda County, California, and a branch office in Tokyo. One of the purposes of the organization was to instill the Japanese military code of Bushido among the Japanese throughout North America. This highly nationalistic and militaristic organization was formed primarily to teach Japanese boys "military virtues" through Kendo (fencing), Judo (Jiujitsu), and Sumo (wrestling). The manner in which this society became closely integrated with many other Japanese organizations, both business and social, is well illustrated by the postal address of some of these branches.[4]

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[2]The program was as follows:
a. Singing of Japanese National Anthem;
b. Opening of the Emperor's portrait;
c. Reading of the Emperor's Rescript;
d. Reading of Message of Reverence;
e. Bowing heads toward Japan;
f. Shouting "Banzai" (Long Live the Emperor).

[3]*New World Sun*, January 7, 1941: 316.

[4]For example, in Alvarado, Alameda County, Post Office Box 111 was the address of the following:
(1) Headquarters' Military Virtue Society of North America
(2) Hikyai Kumin Finance Association
(3) Japanese-American News Correspondent
(4) New World Sun Correspondent
(5) Hoshi Shimbun Correspondent
(6) Alvarado Japanese School
(7) Takichi Nakamura (President) Military Virtue Society of North America

In Sebastopol, Post Office Box 57 was the address of the following:
(1) Military Virtue Society of North America
(2) Japanese Sunday School
(3) Hiroshima Prefectural Society
(4) Sakura Baseball Team

In Saticoy, Post Office Box 233 was the address of:
(1) Military Virtue Society of North America
(2) Mint Guild
(3) Saticoy Fishing Club

In Auburn, Post Office Box 17 was the address of:
(1) Military Virtue Society of North America
(2) Japanese School
(3) Young Men's Buddhist Association
(4) Young Women's Buddhist Association
(5) Buddhist Church

In Lindsay, 137 Mount Vernon Avenue was the address of:
(1) Military Virtue Society of North America
(2) Japanese School
(3) Lindsay Women's Association

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The Heimusha Kai. The Heimusha Kai was organized for the sole purpose of furthering the Japanese war effort. The intelligences services (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Service and the Office of Naval Intelligence) had reached the conclusion that this organization was engaged in espionage. Its membership was composed of highly militaristic males eligible for compulsory military service in Japan. Its prime function was the collection of war funds for the Japanese army and navy. In more than 1,000 translated articles in which Heimusha Kai was mentioned, there was no evidence of any function save the collection of war relief funds.

A prospectus was issued to all Japanese in the United States by the Sponsor Committee for Heimusha Kai in America. That prospectus is quoted as follows:

> "The world should realize that our military action in China is based upon the significant fact that we are forced to fight under realistic circumstances. *As a matter of historical fact, wherever the Japanese government begins a military campaign, we, Japanese, must be united and everyone of us must do his part.*
>
> "As far as our patriotism is concerned, the world knows that we are superior to any other nation. However, as long as we are staying on foreign soil, what can we do for our mother country? All our courageous fighters are fighting at the front today, forgetting their parents, wives and children in their homes! It is beyond our imagination, the manner in which our imperial soldiers are sacrificing their lives at the front line, bomb after bomb, deaths after deaths! Whenever we read and hear this sad news, who can keep from crying in sympathy? Therefore, we, the Japanese in the United States, have been contributing a huge amount of money for war relief funds and numerous comforting bags for our imperial soldiers.
>
> "Today, we, Japanese in the United States, who are not able to sacrifice our lives for our National cause are now firmly resolved to stand by to settle the present war as early as possible. ~~"We are proud to say that our daily happy life is entirely dependent upon the protective power of Great Japan.~~' *We are facing a critical emergency, and we will take strong action as planned. We do hope and beg you all to cooperate with us for our National cause.*"[6] (Italics supplied.)

The Heimusha Kai was organized on October 24, 1937, in San Francisco. The meeting took place at the Golden Gate Hall, and there were more than 200 members present. The following resolution was passed:

> "We, the members of the Japanese Reserve Army Corps in America are resolved to do our best in support of the Japanese campaign in China and to set up an Army Relief Department For Our Mother Country."[7]

According to reliable sources there were more than 10,000 members of Heimusha Kai in 1940.

Additional illustrations of pro-Japanese societies are found in footnotes.[8]

One extremely important obstacle in the path of Americanization of the second-generation Japanese was the widespread formation, and increasing impor-

[6] *New World Sun*, August 19, 1937; one 1b.
[7] Excerpt from Zaibei *Nippon Zin Shi*, published in Japan, 1940.
[8] The Togo Kai. The Togo Kai was organized in 1981 in memory of Admiral Togo, the hero of the Japanese Russian Naval Battle. (Ref. Japanese Directory of Political and Religious Organizations.) The purpose of this organization were to promote a greater Imperial Japanese Navy, and to collect and transmit funds for the Japanese Navy.
It was revealed that there were three Togo Kai branches in the United States: One in Sacramento, one in Sonoma County, and one in San Francisco. All of these branches worked industriously to raise money for the Japanese Navy War Relief Funds. The Togo Kai branches in America were controlled by the parent Togo Kai headquarters in Japan. This fact is substantiated by reference to telegraphic book transfers from the various branches of the United States to headquarters in Japan.
The Kenjo Kai. "Due to the critical situation that has developed in the Orient," the Zaigo Gunjin Dan (Retired Army Men's Corps) of Sacramento organized the Kenjo Kai (Society for Defending the Country by

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tance, of the Japanese language schools in the United States. The purposes and functions of these Japanese language schools are well known. They employed only those textbooks which had been edited by the Department of Education of the Japanese Imperial Government.

In order to assist the Japanization of the second generation, the Zaibei Ikuei Kai (Society for Education of the Second Generation in America) was organized in Los Angeles in April, 1940. "With the grace of the Emperor, the ZAIBEI IKUEI KAI is being organized in commemoration of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire to Japanize the second and third generations in this country for the accomplishment of establishing a greater Asia in the future * * *."[9]

In California alone there were over 248 schools with an aggregate faculty of 454 and a student body of 17,800.

The number of American-born Japanese who had been sent to Japan for education and who were now in the United States could not be overlooked. For more than twenty-five years American-born progeny of alien Japanese had been

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Swords, or the Sword Society) in July, 1937. (Ref. *New World Sun*, July 16, 1937: 3:1.) It was the first militant Japanese organization that was established in the United States by Japanese ex-service men to support military action taken by the Japanese government in the Orient.

The following telegram from the Japanese Army Department was received by the Kenjo Kai just after the organization of that Society, and was read at the first executive board meeting:

"During this emergency, you officials are doing your utmost for the Country and the Army Department is very grateful. For the establishment of peace in the Orient, it is necessary for us to adopt punitive steps in China." (Ref. *New World Sun*, July 16, 1937: 3:1.)

In September, 1940, the Kenjo Kai, together with other organizations in Sacramento, gave a farewell banquet for three representatives who were sent to the Empire Jubilee Conference in Tokyo. (Ref. *New World Sun*, September 19, 1940: 1:1.)

Members of the Kenjo Kai made monthly contributions of $1.00 or more to Imperial Japanese Army War Relief Fund. This proposal was initiated by Consul-General Shiozaki during his visit to Sacramento in 1938.

The Nipponjin Kai. The Japanese Association of America (Nipponjin Kai) was the principal controlling organization in the United States. It operated in close cooperation with the consulates and carried out the directives of that office. Article 2 of its by-laws provides:

"Article 2. This association is organized by the local Japanese associations *under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulate General of San Francisco.*" (Italics supplied.)

The Japanese Association acted as intermediary between the Japanese people in the United States and the Japanese government. It aided the collection of war relief funds and paid taxes, sponsored organization of corps of visitors from the United States to Japan, founded Japanese language schools, disseminated propaganda, welcomed dignitaries and visiting military and naval officers, encouraged emperor worship, stimulated the establishment of subsidiaries and other organizations, and participated in a multitude of other pro-Japanese activities. Branches of the Japanese Association were established in every community where the Japanese population was such as to warrant such an organization.

Other outstanding Japanese organizations were known to exist in the United States. Some of the more prominent ones are listed below. The translation of the names of these organizations is indicative of their objects.

Kaigun Eyukai (Navy Association);
Aikoku Fujin Kai (Patriotic Women's Society);
Jugo Sokoni Kai (Behind the Gun Society or Red Heart Society);
Hokoku Kai (Society for Service to the Country);
Aikokuki Kenzo Kiei Domei (Patriots League for Contribution to the Airplane Fund);
Jugo Kai (Behind the Gun Society);
Kyo-A-Sekushin Kai (Society for the Promotion of Asiatic Co-Prosperity);
Kokuryu Kai (Black Dragon Society);
Kibei Shimin Kai (Kibei Society);
Nichiryu Kai (Rising Sun Society);
Zaibei Nipponjin Kai (Japanese Association of America);
Zaibei Nipponjin Kai Rengoku Nikkei Kenjo Kai
(United Councilor's Convention for Japanese Associations in North America);
Nanka Teikoku Gunjo Dan (Japanese Imperial Army Men's Corps of Southern California);
Jugo Haibutsu Kiyodan (Behind the Gun Waste Utilization Society);
Junko Kai (Ever-Victorious or Invincible Society);
Nikkeijin Kai (Imperial Japanese American);
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko-in Dan (North American Reserve Officers' Association);
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society);
Seiho Kai (Los Angeles Reserve Officers' Association);
Zaibei Ikuei Kai (Society of Educating the Second Generation in America).

[9] *New World Sun*, April 13, 1940: 4:1.

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sent to Japan by their parents for education and indoctrination. There they remained for extended periods, following which they ordinarily returned to the United States. The extent of their influence upon other Nisei Japanese could not be accurately calculated. But it could not be disregarded.

The Kibei Shimin movement was sponsored by the Japanese Association of America. Its objective for many years had been to encourage the return to America from Japan of American-born Japanese. When the movement started it was ascertained that there were about 50,000 American-born Japanese in Japan. The Japanese Association of America sent representatives to Japan to confer with Prefectural officials on the problems of financing and transportation. The Association also arranged with steamship companies for special rates for groups of ten or more so returning, and requested all Japanese associations to secure employment for returning American-born Japanese.

During 1941 alone more than 1,573 American-born Japanese entered West Coast ports from Japan. Over 1,147 Issei, or alien Japanese, re-entered the United States from Japan during that year.

The 557 male Japanese less than twenty-five years of age who entered West Coast ports from Japan during 1941 had an average age of 18.2 years and had spent an average of 5.2 years in Japan. Of these, 239 had spent more than three years there. This latter group had spent an average of 10.2 years in Japan.

Of the 239 males who spent three years or more abroad, 180 were in the age group 15 to 19 (with an assumed average age of 17.5 years) and had spent 10.7 years abroad. In other words, these 180 Kibei lived, on the average, 6.8 years at the beginning of their life in the United States and the next 10.7 years in Japan. Forty of the 239 who had spent three or more years abroad were in the age group 20 to 24, with an assumed average age 22.5. These were returning to the United States after having lived here, on the average, for their first 13 years and having spent the last 9.5 years in Japan, including one or more years when they were of compulsory (Japanese) military age.

The table below indicates the nearest relative in Japan for the age groups 15 to 19, and 20 to 24 years of age.

It will be noted that 42.3 per cent of those in the 15 to 19 year group lived with a father or mother in Japan, and that 13.2 lived with a grandparent. In

Nearest Relative in Japan	AGE GROUP			
	15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	272	100.0	183	100.0
Father or mother	115	42.3	66	40.5
Father	67	24.6	46	28.2
Mother	48	17.7	20	12.3
Grandparent	36	13.2	18	11.0
Uncle or aunt	93	34.9	43	23.8
Other relative	16	5.9	30	16.4
No relative indicated	10	3.7	7	4.3
Non-relative	4	1.5	7	4.3
Unknown	6	2.2	---	.....

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other words, more than 50 per cent of this group of Kibei had a parent or grandparent in Japan, and it is reasonable to assume that in most instances these Kibei lived with this nearest relative.

Combining this information with that from the preceding table, it is seen that in a group with an average age of 17.5 years who were returning to the United States after having spent an average of 7.4 years abroad continuously (in other words, from the time they were ten years of age) one-half had lived with their parent or grandparent in Japan. *Yet, this group consists entirely of American citizens and almost entirely of men who are of draft age at the present time!*

Of the Kibei in Hawaii, Andrew W. Lind, Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii, says: "Finally, there is the rather large Kibei group of the second generation who, although citizens of the United States by virtue of birth within the Territory, are frequently more fanatically Japanese in their disposition than their own parents. Many of these individuals have returned from Japan so recently as to be unable to speak the English language and some are unquestionably disappointed by the lack of appreciation manifested for their Japanese education." (American Council Paper No. 5, page 187, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York.)

It was, perforce, a combination of factors and circumstances with which the Commanding General had to deal. Here was a relatively homogenous, unassimilated element bearing a close relationship through ties of race, religion, language, custom, and indoctrination to the enemy.

The mission of the Commanding General was to defend the West Coast from enemy attack, both from within and without. The Japanese were concentrated along the coastal strip. It was mandatory that the Commanding General consider carefully the nature of this area and its relation to the national war effort.

The areas ultimately evacuated of all persons of Japanese ancestry embraced the coastal area of the Pacific slope. In the States of Washington and Oregon to the north, Military Area No. 1 contains all that portion lying westerly of the eastern bases of the Cascade Mountains. In other words, the coastal plain, the forests, and the mountain barrier. In California the evacuation program encompassed the entire State—that is to say, not only Military Area No. 1 but also Military Area No. 2. Military Area No. 2 in California was evacuated because (1) geographically and strategically the eastern boundary of the State of California approximates the easterly limit of Military Area No. 1 in Washington and Oregon (Figure 1 shows the boundaries of these two Military Areas), and because (2) the natural forests and mountain barriers, from which it was determined to exclude all Japanese, lie in Military Area No. 2 in California, although these lie in Military Area No. 1 of Washington and Oregon. A brief reference to the relationship of the coastal states to the national war effort is here pertinent.

That part of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California which lies west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges, is dominated by many waterways, forests, and vital industrial installations. Throughout the Puget Sound area there are many military and naval establishments as well as shipyards, airplane factories and other industries essential to total war. In the vicinity of

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FIGURE 1

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Whidby Island, Island County, Washington, at the north end of the island, is the important Deception Pass bridge. This bridge provides the only means of transit by land from important naval installations, facilities and properties in the vicinity of Whidby Island. This island afforded an ideal rendezvous from which enemy agents might communicate with enemy submarines in the Strait of Juan de Fuca or with other agents on the Olympic Peninsula. From Whidby and Camano Islands, comprising Island County, the passages through Admiralty Inlet, Skagit Bay and Saratoga Passage from Juan de Fuca Strait to the vital areas of the Bremerton Navy Yard and Bainbridge Island can be watched. The important city of Seattle with its airplane plants, airports, waterfront facilities, Army and Navy transport establishments and supply terminals required that an unassimilated group of doubtful loyalty be removed a safe distance from these critical areas. A reference to the spot map (published in Chapter VIII), Figure 6, showing the distribution of Japanese population along the frontier, discloses a high concentration of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Puget Sound area. Seattle is the principal port in the Northwest; it is the port from which troops in Alaska are supplied; its inland water route to Alaska passes the north coast of Washington into the Straits of Georgia on its way to Alaska.

The lumber industry is of vital importance to the war effort. The State of Washington, with Oregon and California close seconds, produces the bulk of sawed lumber in the United States. The large area devoted to this industry afforded saboteurs unlimited freedom of action. The danger from forest fires involved not only the destruction of valuable timber but also threatened cities, towns and other installations in the affected area. The entire coastal strip from Cape Flattery south to Lower California is particularly important from a protective viewpoint. There are numerous naval installations with such facilities constantly under augmentation. The coast line is particularly vulnerable. Distances between inhabited areas are great and enemy activities might be carried on without interference.

The petroleum industry of California and its great centers of production for aircraft and shipbuilding, are a vital part of the life blood of a nation at war. The crippling of any part of this would seriously impede the war effort. Through the ports of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, flow the sinews of war—the men, equipment and supplies for carrying the battle against the enemy in the Pacific. A further reference to the spot map, Figure 6, in Chapter VIII, reveals the high concentration of this segment of the population surrounding nearly all these key installations.

In his estimate of the situation, then, the Commanding General found a tightly-knit, unassimilated racial group, substantial numbers of whom were engaged in pro-Japanese activities. He found them concentrated in great numbers along the Pacific Coast, an area of the utmost importance to the national war effort. These considerations were weighed against the progress of the Emperor's Imperial Japanese forces in the Pacific. This chapter would be incomplete without a brief reference to the gravity of the external situation obtaining in the Pacific theater. It is necessary only to state the chronology of war in the Pacific to show this.

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At 8:05 A.M., the 7th of December, the Japanese attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor without warning. Simultaneously they struck against Malaysia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Wake and Midway Islands.

On the day following, the Japanese Army invaded Thailand. Two days later the British battleships "H.M.S. Wales" and "H.M.S. Repulse" were sunk off the Malay Peninsula. The enemy's successes continued without interruption. On the 13th of December, Guam was captured and on successive days the Japanese captured Wake Island and occupied Hong Kong, December 24th and 25th, respectively. On January 2nd Manila fell and on the 27th of February the battle of the Java Sea resulted in a crushing naval defeat to the United Nations. Thirteen United Nations' warships were sunk and one damaged. Japanese losses were limited to two warships sunk and five damaged.

On the 9th of March the Japanese Imperial forces established full control of the Netherlands East Indies; Rangoon and Burma were occupied. Continuing during the course of evacuation, on the 9th of April, Bataan was occupied by the Japanese and on May 6th Corregidor surrendered.

On June 3rd, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was attacked by Japanese carrier-based aircraft and, with the occupation by the Japanese on June 7th of Attu and Kiska Islands, United States territory in continental Northern America had been invaded.

As already stated, there were many evidences of the successful communication of information to the enemy, information regarding positive knowledge on his part of our installations. The most striking illustrations of this are found in three of the several incidents of enemy attacks on West Coast points.

On February 23, 1942, a hostile submarine shelled Goleta, near Santa Barbara, California, in an attempt to destroy vital oil installations there. On the preceding day the shore battery in position at this point had been withdrawn to be replaced by another. On the succeeding day, when the shelling occurred, it was the only point along the coast where an enemy submarine could have successfully surfaced and fired on a vital installation without coming within the range of coast defense guns.

In the vicinity of Brookings (Mt. Emily), Oregon, an enemy submarine-based plane dropped incendiary bombs in an effort to start forest fires. At that time it was the only section of the Pacific Coast which could have been approached by enemy aircraft without interception by aircraft warning devices.

Similarly, a precise knowledge of the range of coast defense guns at Astoria, Oregon, was in the possession of the enemy. A hostile submarine surfaced and shelled shore batteries there from the only position at which a surfaced submarine could have approached the coast line close enough to shell a part of its coast defenses without being within range of the coastal batteries.

In summary, the Commanding General was confronted with the Pearl Harbor experience, which involved a positive enemy knowledge of our patrols, our naval dispositions, etc., on the morning of December 7th; with the fact that ships leaving West Coast ports were being intercepted regularly by enemy submarines; and with the fact that an enemy element was in a position to do great damage and substantially to aid the enemy nation. Time was of the essence.

The Commanding General, charged as he was with the mission of providing

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for the defense of the West Coast, *had to take into account these and other military considerations.* He had no alternative but to conclude that the Japanese constituted a potentially dangerous element from the viewpoint of military security—that military necessity required their immediate evacuation to the interior. The impelling military necessity had become such that any measures other than those pursued along the Pacific Coast might have been "too little and too late".

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II

Memorandum from the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, to the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. James Rowe, Jr.

"January 5, 1942

"Memorandum for: Assistant Attorney General Rowe.
Subject: Alien Enemy Control Requirements.

"1. Reference is made to the summary of report of the Assistant Attorney General Rowe to General DeWitt on Sunday, January 4, 1942, at 6:30 P.M. (TAB. 'A.')

"2. It should be stated at the outset that the Army has no wish to undertake the conduct and control of alien enemies anywhere within continental United States. Impressions to the contrary notwithstanding, the Army would accept transfer of such responsibility and authority with the greatest reluctance. Its desire is only that the Department of Justice act with expedition and effectiveness in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Presidential Proclamations of December 7th and 8th. The developments which have resulted in the current conferences between the Attorney General's representative, and General DeWitt and his staff, have been occasioned by the almost complete absence of action on the part of the Department of Justice over a period of nearly four weeks since promulgation of the mentioned proclamations, toward implementing sections 5 and 9.

"3. To the extent that an estimate can now be made, in the absence of actual demonstration, the courses of action proposed to be taken by the Department of Justice, as set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Tab. 'A', appear to constitute a great step forward.

"4. While some amendment, clarification and implementation may be necessary, it appears that section 5 of the proclamation relative to prohibited articles will have been fully implemented when the measures detailed in Tab. 'A' have been taken. The means of determining whether all alien enemies are complying with the proscriptions of the Proclamations, as repeated in the contraband regulations promulgated by the Attorney General, may have to be further clarified. This phase of the problem, however, is closely associated with warrant issuance aspect of the alien enemy program.

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"5. As agreed in the conference referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command has initiated action within the California, Oregon and Washington portions of his command (as augmented by the inclusion of the Air Corps installations throughout his command), to furnish U. S. Attorneys not later than January 9, 1942, a list of the areas which are regarded by Army authorities as falling within section 9 of the regulations relative to restricted areas. This report will include definite descriptions of such areas and will divide them into two categories as follows:

"Category A: Those areas within, or through which no alien enemy may be permitted, under any circumstances.

"Category B: Those areas through, or within which alien enemies may be permitted on pass or permit.

"In this connection attention is invited to the concluding paragraph of Section 9 of the regulations which provides in substance that any alien enemy found within any restricted area contrary to the regulations shall be subject to summary apprehension. The military authorities desire to be advised whether, in the opinion of the Attorney General, apprehension of alien enemies under such circumstances may be without warrant and, if so, whether the military authorities are empowered to enforce.

"In order to avoid absolute confusion in the matter, Army authorities strongly urge that the Department of Justice undertake to establish immediate liaison and coordination with all appropriate relief agencies prepared to alleviate hardship resulting from compulsory change of residence on the part of alien enemies residing in Category A, restricted areas. As the Department of Justice has requested permission to announce that the establishment of restricted areas has been made by the Attorney General only because the Commanding General of this theatre has so requested, military authorities desire it to be unequivocally clear that they desire that everything possible be done to eliminate unnecessary hardship and the need for planning and coordination along this line is strongly emphasized.

"Depending upon the manner in which compulsory eviction from Category A restricted areas is handled and upon how the pass and permit system respecting Category B restricted areas is developed, the action proposed in paragraph 2 of Tab. 'A' appears presently to provide for full implementation of Section 9.

"6. Comments relative to paragraph 3 of Tab 'A' entitled 'Search Warrants' will be deferred for inclusion in the portion of this memorandum relative to particular problems.

"7. As already noted, neither the War Department nor the Army desire to undertake responsibility for the alien enemy program in Continental United States. In view of this, the comment in paragraph 4 of Tab. 'A' to the effect that the Department of Justice is of the view that it is better qualified to conduct an alien enemy registration than is the Army, and in view of the expressed intention of that Department to act without

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 20.

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delay, it would appear that the action proposed in paragraph 4, Tab. 'A', if speedily accomplished will satisfy the need for immediate registration of alien enemies.

"8. Reference is made to paragraph 5 of Tab. 'A' relative to 'spot raids' and 'mass raids.' The military authorities in this theatre are of the view that counter espionage measures require that the Department of Justice take whatever steps are necessary, effectively to provide for simultaneous 'mass raids' without warning to determine the presence of prohibited articles which may be in possession or under the control of alien enemies, or to which such persons may have access. By this type of raid is meant 'coordinated action' in several areas at the same moment and on successive occasions providing for the search of a given number of alien enemy premises in each area. Under such circumstances the premises to be searched during any such 'mass raid' would be only those in which it is known that an alien enemy *may* be found or in which there is cause to believe that an alien enemy *may* be found. It does not mean the 'willy-nilly' raiding of all premises within a prescribed area. The number of premises to be searched during any given 'mass raid' will depend upon the circumstances and the means at hand. This type of sampling or cross-sectional raiding is regarded as vitally important. While such raids may not be successful from the viewpoint of rounding up great quantities of contraband, they will have the important effect of driving contraband more deeply underground with the result that its illicit use becomes increasingly difficult.

The military authorities request that they be advised by the Department of Justice of its position in this matter. If it is inclined to provide for this type of search, advice is requested as to the steps proposed by this Department.

"9. The courses of action proposed in Tab. 'A', when accomplished, will not solve a number of pressing problems. It is neither possible nor practicable to undertake or attempt to illustrate all of the problems which may arise in connection with the alien enemy program. As limited in the foregoing sentence, some of the problems and some of the questions remaining unsolved are:

"(a). A fix is established on a radio transmitter. Transmission of unlawful radio signals is established but the location is determined only within a defined area such as a city block. Manifestly an accurate description of the premises, the operator's name and a description of equipment can not be furnished. The operation of such a transmitter is equally unlawful on the part of a citizen, alien or an alien enemy. Unless a 'John Doe' search warrant can be obtained and obtained immediately, the consequences may be grave and the transmitter may be moved without trace. What action can be taken?

"(b). The facts are sufficient to support the issuance of an alien enemy warrant or a contraband search warrant, but the responsible law

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enforcement officer on the ground is unable to communicate with the issuing authority due to the lack of means or because of the time element. What action can he take?

"(c). A known alien enemy is observed, in transit, in the possession of contraband or in the possession of articles believed, for good cause, to be contraband. If a warrant is procured under present as well as proposed machinery, the quarry will be lost. What action can be taken?

"(d). The unlawful transmission of radio signals has been established through interception. A series of fixes determines the location of the transmitter within a general area, such as Monterey County. Further, there is convincing evidence of shore to enemy submarine communication. What action can be taken to isolate the area and conduct an effective search to locate the mobile unit?

"(e). An alien enemy is resident with a citizen, perhaps a relative such as a wife. While it cannot be proven that he owns or actually controls contraband it can be proven that he has unlimited access to such. The situation is as potentially dangerous as if it could be proven that he owned or actually controlled the contraband. What action can be taken?

"(f). Question arises whether access of the character description in (e) above is unlawful under the Proclamations. Assuming that it is unlawful, to what extent may the search, under a contraband search warrant, of a mixed occupancy dwelling or other premises be carried to determine access to contraband?

"(g). The dual citizen problem is perplexing. Self-serving declarations of an election are of little meaning, particularly where conduct is incompatible with the so-called election. What methods exist or what steps are in contemplation looking toward the control of

1. Dual citizens.
2. Disloyal, subversive citizens (where there has been no overt act detected).

"(h). In the opinion of the Attorney General, to what extent may the responsible Military Commander in a theatre of operations, contravene normal processes to take necessary action in an emergency in order to provide for the internal as well as the external security of his theatre—to what extent is the Department of Justice able to take similar measures?

"(i). Military authorities are convinced of the desirability of close cooperation and collaboration between the War Department and the Department of Justice in connection with the instant subject. However, it is considered desirable to request advice as to the extent to which the Department of Justice is prepared to assume and to discharge the responsibility of taking whatever steps are necessary for the prevention of sabotage, espionage, and other fifth column activities from enemy alien courses, and the extent to

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which the Department of Justice will expect the military authorities to continue the outline of the necessary steps for progressive implementation of the enemy alien program.

"10. The foregoing represents the consensus of those concerned as understood by the undersigned. It does not necessarily reflect the official opinions of anyone concerned. It is intended primarily as exploratory of the problem.

J. L. DEWITT,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army."

Incl. 1.

TAB "A"

Summary of Communication—January 4, 1942

"This is the summary by Assistant Attorney General ROWE to the Commanding General of a conversation with the Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. ROWE's understanding of what the Department of Justice is prepared to do on questions of Alien Enemy Control referred to him by the Commanding General and his staff.

"1. PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Besides cameras, radios and firearms, the articles prohibited by the President's proclamation are to be deposited by all alien enemies with local police authorities by Monday night, January 5, 1942, at 11 p. m. Because sufficient publicity was not given to the requirement that all prohibited articles be so deposited, the Department of Justice will, by release for Tuesday morning, allow all alien enemies at least two more days, say, 11 p. m., January 7, to dispose of the articles. An effort will be made to obtain sufficient publicity by radio and in the press.

"2. RESTRICTED AREAS.

The Department of Justice tonight will by wire direct the United States Attorneys in the Western Theatre of Operations, with particular emphasis on Washington, Oregon, and California, to telephone Major General BENEDICT for recommendations as to what areas should be regarded as restricted. The United States Attorney will automatically accept the General's recommendations, and these areas will immediately become restricted areas pending confirmation by the Attorney General. As soon as possible, a press release ordering all enemy aliens to evacuate restricted areas by a certain date and hour will be issued. Any release by the Department of Justice will specifically state that the Attorney General has designated these restricted areas at the specific and urgent request of the Commanding General. The Army will request the Navy to submit its recommendations through the Commanding General. It is believed several days will elapse before the Army will be ready to submit its recommendations.

"3. SEARCH WARRANTS.

New forms for search and seizure of prohibited articles in homes controlled by, or inhabited by, alien enemies, are to be received tomorrow morning by Federal Bureau of Investigation teletype. The question of probable cause will be met only by the statement that an alien enemy is resident in such premises. It is

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Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 23.

Mr. ROWE's understanding that the local United States Attorney's interpretation that more information is necessary to show probable cause is incorrect. The United States Attorney will issue a search warrant upon a statement by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent that an alien enemy is resident at certain premises. It is not necessary that the Department in Washington be consulted.

"4. ALIEN ENEMY REGISTRATION.

The Department feels it can conduct an alien enemy registration in the Western Theatre of Operations within a week or ten days. Tomorrow morning by Federal Bureau of Investigation teletype a statement will be sent from Washington outlining a procedure of what the Department is prepared to do. The Department feels it can conduct such a registration, through the local police authorities, much faster than the Army itself. The Department also feels that the existing list from the previous alien registration, now in Washington, is in better shape than is the impression in San Francisco, and every effort will be made to have such lists available in the Western Theatre of Operations.

"5. The Department is willing to make spot-raids on alien enemies tomorrow or at any time after the registration, anywhere within the Western Theatre of Operations. Mr. ROWE emphasized that such raids must be confined to premises controlled by enemy aliens, or where enemy aliens are resident. In other words, the Department cannot raid a specific locality, covering every house in that locality, irrespective of whether such houses are inhabited by enemy aliens or citizens. The Attorney General requested Mr. ROWE to make clear to the Commanding General that under no circumstances will the Department of Justice conduct mass raids on alien enemies. It is understood that the term "mass raids" means, eventually a raid on every alien enemy within the Western Theatre of Operations. The Attorney General will oppose such raids and, if overruled by the President, will request the Army to supersede the Department of Justice in the Western Theatre of Operations.

"6. It was agreed by the Commanding General and his staff and MR. ROWE that certain questions pertaining to raids on localities and the issuance of search warrants, particularly referring to raids on localities in which radio transmitters are probably to be found, will be transmitted to the Department, also for an indication as to how far the Department would proceed, as a matter of law and policy."

Document 2: Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Office of the Commanding General, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Chapters 1 and 2, page 24.

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Document 3: Executive Order No. 9066

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY AREAS Executive Order No. 9066

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

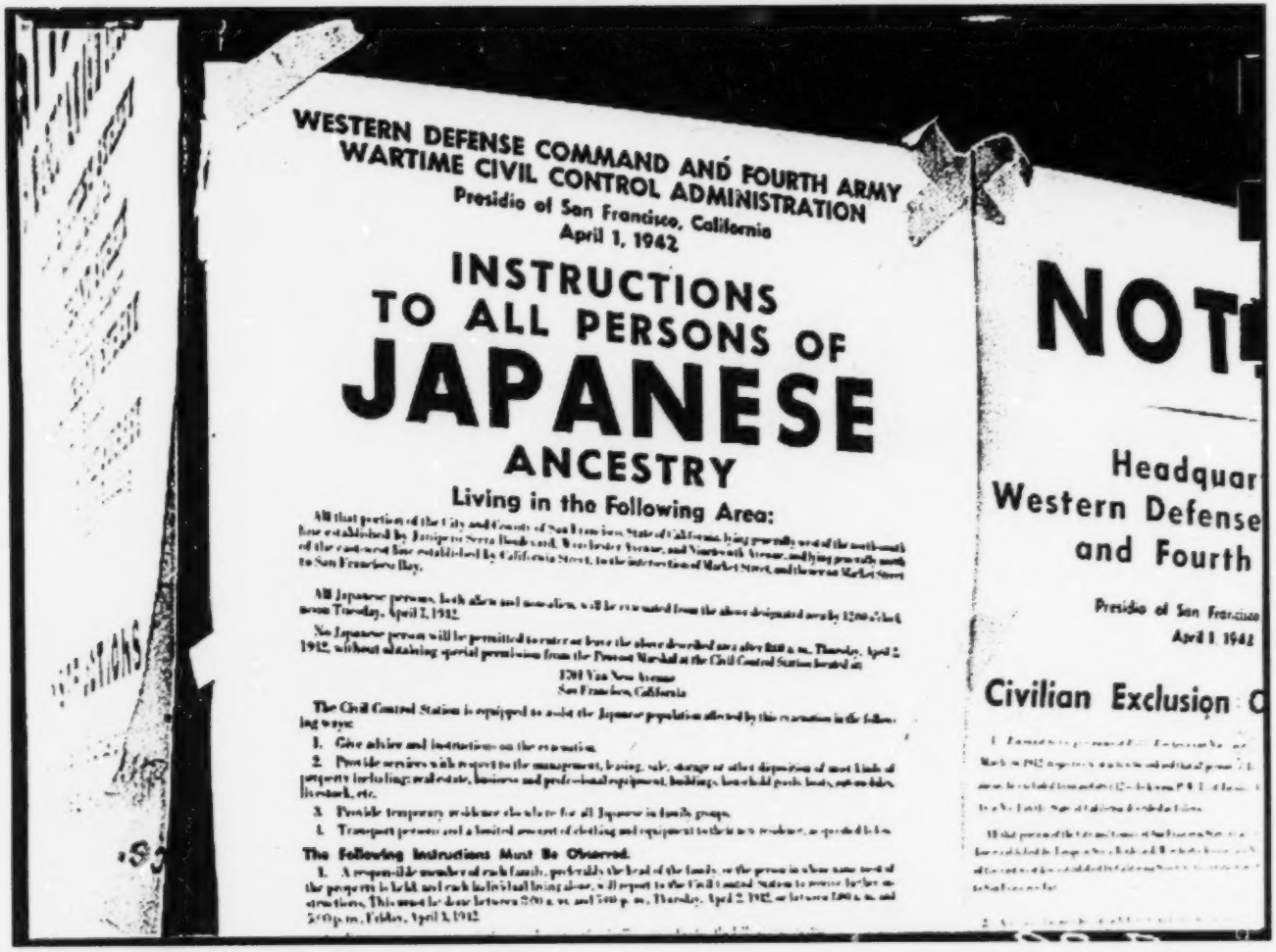
NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such actions necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commanders may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with such respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Sectary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded there from, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
February 19, 1942



WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Jasper Place and Bush Street, thence easterly on Bush Street to Van Ness Avenue, thence northerly on Van Ness Avenue to Pine Street, thence easterly on Pine Street to Battery Street, thence northerly on Battery Street to Jackson Street, thence easterly on Jackson Street to the Bay, thence southeasterly along the Bay to Market Street, thence southwesterly on Market Street to Valencia Street, thence southerly on Valencia Street to Duboce Avenue, thence westerly on Duboce Avenue to Jasper Place, thence northerly on Jasper Place to the point of beginning.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, including: real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed.

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Friday, April 3, 1942.

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Western Defense
and Fourth

Presidio of San Francisco
April 1, 1942

Civilian Exclusion O

Document 4: Posting of Exclusion Order at First and Front Streets in San Francisco, California, directing removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the first section in San Francisco to be affected by the evacuation.

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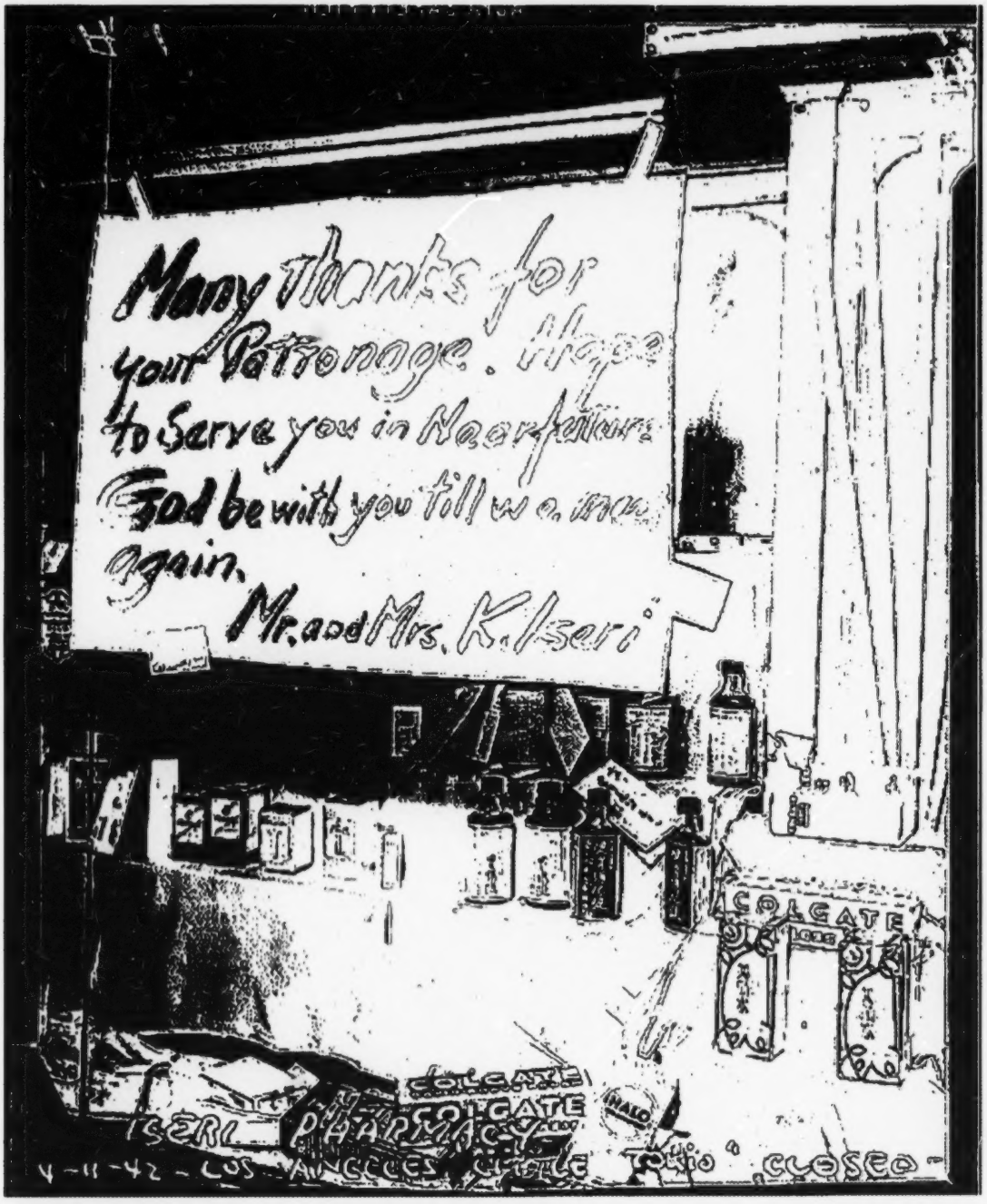


Document 5: Thank You Note in "Little Tokyo" in Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. K. Tseri have closed their drugstore in preparation for the forthcoming evacuation from their home and business.

Document 6: Merchandise Sale in San Francisco, California. Customers buy merchandise in a store operated by a proprietor of Japanese ancestry during a pre-evacuation sale. Evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war.

Document 7: Children Pledge Allegiance to the Flag in San Francisco, California, at Raphael Weill Public School. Children in families of Japanese ancestry were evacuated with their parents and will be housed for the duration in War Relocation Authority centers where facilities will be provided for them to continue their education.

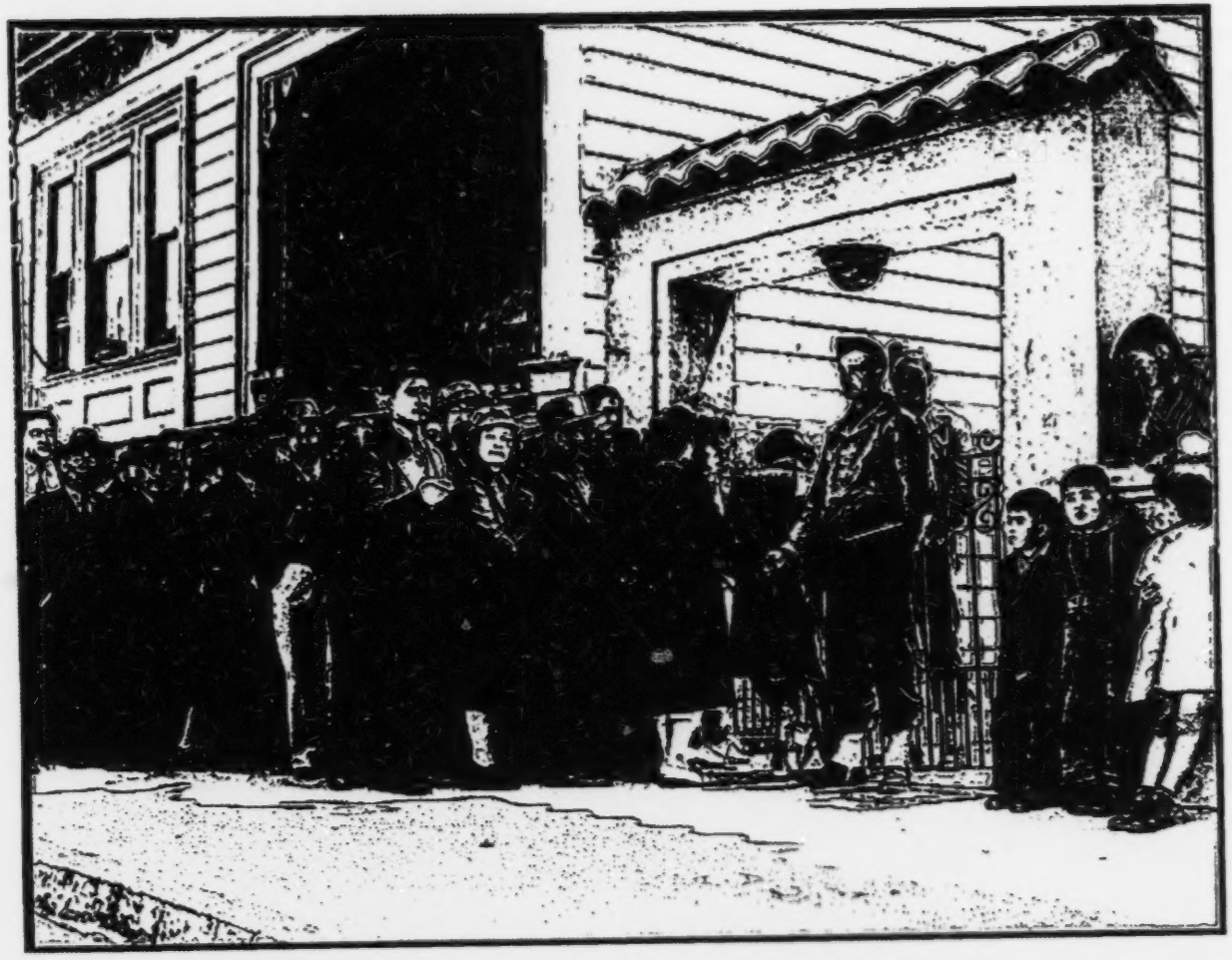
Document 8: Family in Front of Farmhouse in Mountain View, California. Members of the Shibuya family are pictured at their home before evacuation. The father and the mother were born in Japan and came to this country in 1904. At that time the father had $60 in cash and a basket of clothes. He later built a prosperous business of raising select varieties of chrysanthemums which he shipped to Eastern markets under his own trade name. Six children in the family were born in the United States.

Document 9: Manager of a Large Farm in Stockton, California. Henry T. Futamachi (left), superintendent of a 1,300-acre mechanized ranch, discusses agricultural problems with the ranch owner, John B. MacKinley. Before evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, Futamachi, 45, was paid $4,000 a year and bonuses. He came to this country 28 years ago with his father. Evacuees will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war.

Document 10: Packing Up in San Francisco, California. Dave Tatsuno rereads notes he compiled while he was a student at the University of California where he was graduated in 1936. Tatsuno, with his two-year-old son at his side, is packing his possessions at 2625 Buchanan Street, prior to evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry. Evacuees will be housed at War Relocation Authority centers for the duration. (This is the caption as it appeared on the photograph. According to the 1942 Polk Directory for San Francisco, the correct address is 1625 Buchanan.)

Document 11: Registration in San Francisco, California. Residents of Japanese ancestry file forms containing personal data, two days before evacuation, at a Wartime Civil Control Administration station.

Document 12: Waiting for Evacuation in San Francisco, California. With baggage stacked, residents of Japanese ancestry await a bus at the Wartime Civil Control Administration station, 2020 Van Ness Avenue, as part of the first group of 664 to be evacuated from San Francisco on April 6, 1942. Evacuees will be housed in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration.



Document 13: Wartime Civil Control Station in San Francisco, California. Japanese family heads and persons living alone form a line outside the station located in the Japanese American Citizens League Auditorium at 2031 Bush Street, to appear for "processing" in response to Civilian Exclusion Order Number 20.

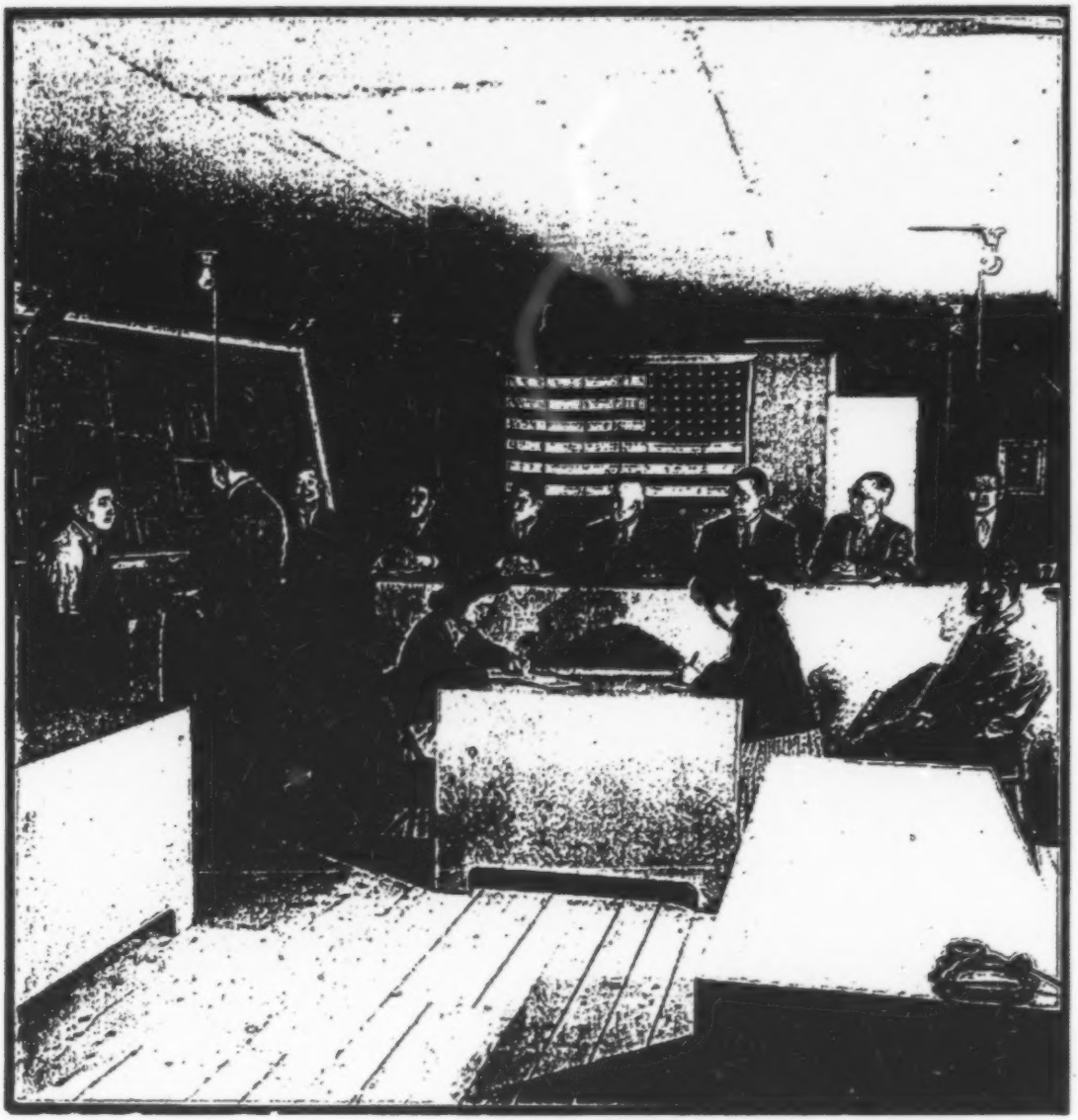
Document 14: Sorting Baggage at Minidoka in Eden, Idaho. Baggage belonging to evacuees from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, is sorted and trucked to owners in their barrack apartments.

Document 15: Barracks Assigned at Minidoka in Eden, Idaho. Newly arrived evacuees from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, are registered and assigned barrack apartments at this War Relocation Authority center.

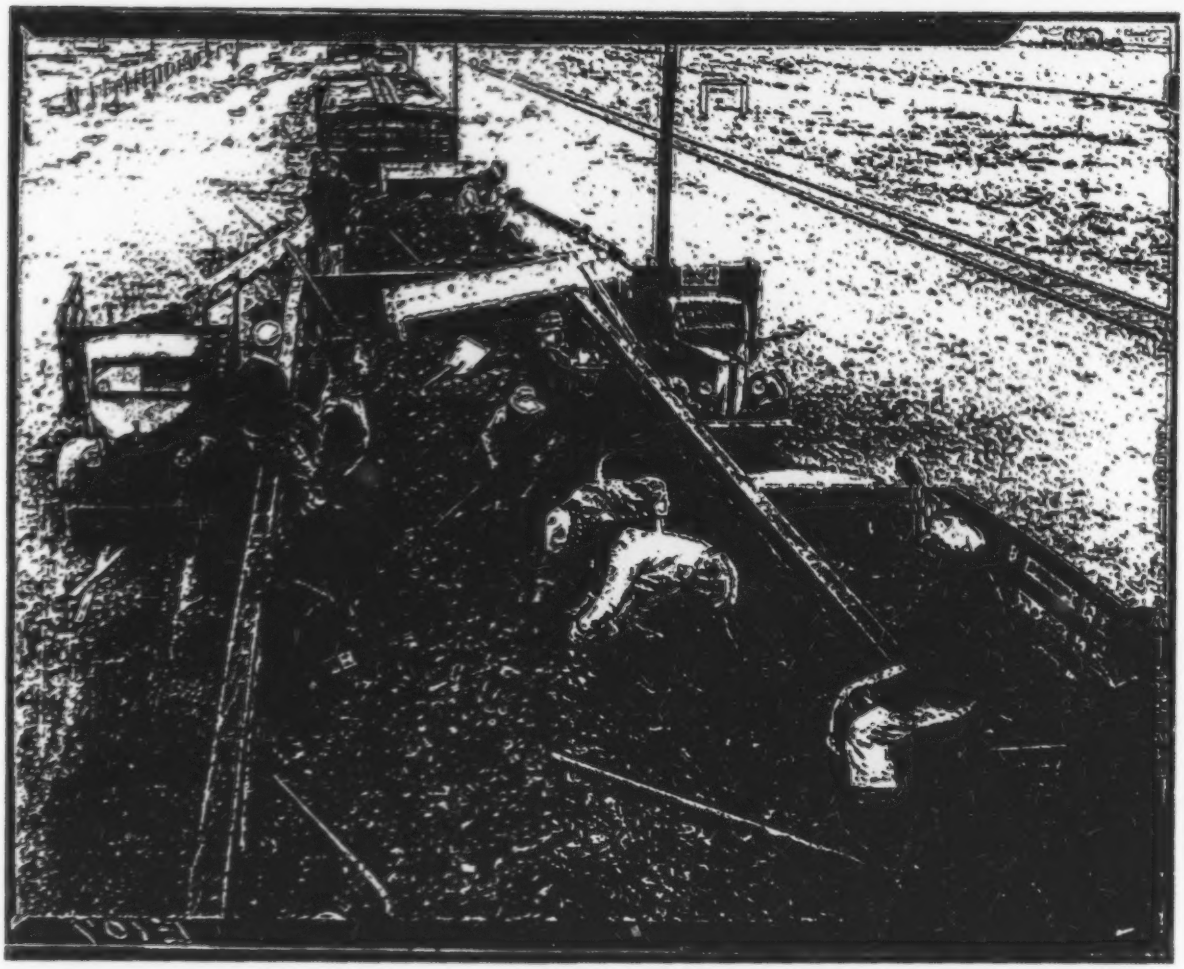
Document 16: The Hirano Family, left to right, George, Hisa, and Yasbei with picture of a United States serviceman. Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona.

Document 17: High School Campus at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Classes are housed in tarpaper-covered, barrack-style buildings originally designed as living quarters for the evacuees.

Document 18: Poster Crew at Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming. The poster crew turns out fire and safety posters, announcements for public gatherings and dances, and some general instructions.



Document 19: Court Session at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. The court is composed of seven judges selected from the residents and appointed by the project director. They preside over infractions of center regulations and ordinary civil court cases.



Document 20: Coal Crew at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. It takes approximately four carloads of coal a day to provide heat for residents at this Wyoming relocation center during the cold winter months. Here a crew of men load trucks from the coal gondola for delivery to barracks.